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GDR'S MBFR DELEGATE SCORES WEST'S INTRANSIGENCE

LD201732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--During the 18th round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, which ended yesterday, the socialist states again took the initiative and complemented their comprehensive compromise proposals of 8 June 1978. This was underlined by the leader of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser, in an ADN interview.

This made possible the start of the substantive working-out of an agreement. However, this can only become reality if the words for detente and disarmament uttered by the leading representatives of the participating Western states are followed by deeds at the negotiating table. "So far there has been no indication of this," Dr Oeser said. "We expect, therefore, that the Western states fundamentally examine their attitude during the pause in the talks, and that they constructively consider the whole complex of socialist proposals. This includes the acceptance of our proposal of November 1978 not to increase troop strengths during the talks."

"Such a decision," the GDR ambassador noted "would be a genuine contribution to the establishment of political trust and military detente in Europe. It is in the vital interest of all European nations."

Dr Oeser described the fact that the NATO states have so far lacked the political will to undertake effective and equivalent [gleichgewichtig] reductions in troops and armaments as the main obstacle to progress in Vienna. "Instead of this they want to accelerate the armament of NATO forces in central Europe. The Western participants in the negotiations continue to strive for one-sided military advantages through a change in the approximate military balance in this region. They demand that the socialist states' troop reductions should be greater by a factor of three and a half. The FRG and other West European states refuse to reduce their troops in approximate proportion to their strength and refuse to make any reduction in armaments."

The Soviet Union, which carries the main burden of the defense of the Warsaw Pact states, has expressed its readiness to make its major reduction contribution in advance in a first stage together with the United States.

"The continuing rejection by the Western participants of an equivalent [gleichwertig] reduction and their demand for unequal [ungleich] discriminatory undertakings by the USSR in particular are incompatible with the principles of reciprocity, parity and undiminshed security for all participantstates," Dr Oeser noted. "It hampers possible agreement on a first agreement on reduction."

The signing of the SALT II agreement showed, however, "that the most complex problems of arms limitation and disarmament can be resolved in the interests of both sides if the partners in the negotiations are guided by the principle of equal security for all those involved, by reason and by goodwill." The most recent example of this is the Soviet-U.S. proposal on a ban on radiological weapons, submitted in Geneva. "In order to reach agreement in Vienna too," Dr Oeser said "further great efforts are needed on the part of all forces for peace. In this it is primarily a question of countering effectively the growing activities of the enemies of detente in the NATO states. Energy and persistence must be brought to bear so that all participating states make their contribution to practical steps toward disarmament."

SLOVAK DAILY INTERVIEWS CSSR ENVOY TO MBFR TALKS

AU191547 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Interview given by Ambassador Dr Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation to the Vienna negotiations, to Juraj Bydzovsky: "Realism Is the Road Toward Success"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The 18th round of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will be concluded this week in Vienna. Ambassador Dr. Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation to these negotiations, has granted an interview on this occasion to our editor Juraj Bydzovsky.

Question: Comrade ambassador, where do you see positive possibilities flowing from the results achieved at the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and U.S. President James Carter, and from the signing of the new treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons effected on that occasion, for the Vienna negotiations on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe?

Answer: The new treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons (SALT II) has shown that it is possible to come to an agreement on such important matters as armament limitation in the strategic sphere, provided one proceeds from demands that respect the interests of both sides. The SALT II treaty has confirmed the existence of parity which, in our opinion, exists also in the sphere of armed forces in central Europe. It has simultaneously confirmed that the national means are sufficient to insure control over the proper fulfillment of the treaty. If these national means suffice for controlling the strategic weapons, it is to be expected that they also will suffice for controlling conventional weapons and conventional armed forces.

It would not have been possible to sign the SALT II treaty if the SALT I treaty had not been effected prior to that. With this first agreement the necessary confidence was acquired between the parties to the treaty. The first agreement led to fixing the top ceilings for strategic weapons. The second one already means a direct limitation on, and reduction of, these weapons.

After the exchange of information on the strength of strategic weapons between the two sides it became apparent that the internal estimates of the Western side had been strikingly raised. In this connection the logical conclusion is that the military representatives in the West are intentionally raising the estimates on the armed forces and armaments of socialist countries so as to get the parliamentary and government circles' approval for the constant growth of the military budgets in their countries.

The signing of the SALT II treaty itself has established a most favorable atmosphere for all talks concerning the limitation and halting of the feverish armaments race. If we add to this the factors directly influencing our Vienna negotiations, factors I have mentioned above, then I believe that they justify our conclusion that an objectively favorable atmosphere had also been established in Vienna for strikingly moving our negotiations forward. It is self-evident that everything depends on whether the other side will make use of this possibility.

Question: What is the significance of the initiative undertaken by the socialist countries in this phase?

Answer: Soon after the signing of the SALT II treaty the socialist countries came out with their proposal of 28 June, which follows up the basic proposal of the socialist countries of 8 June 1978 and the preceding proposal of the socialist countries on freezing the negotiating countries' armed forces during the Vienna negotiations, and also the modified Western proposals of 13 December 1978. The new proposal of the socialist countries takes into account the wishes expressed by the Western side, namely, that the commitments adopted by the participants prior to the second reduction phase should be fixed in the agreement on the first phase in a single figure for each military-political alliance, even though we believe that it would be more just to clearly state in the document the share of each participant. As is known, the socialist countries have voiced their willingness to adopt such commitments themselves.

In this point we have met our partners halfway, so as to help materialize the urgent need to set the negotiations in motion in a positive sense. True, within this framework we suggest that the document should clearly state that within the framework of the sovereign rights of each state each participant should fix his share in the reduction so that it would be proportional to his military strength, and also that all participants should inform each other about this share in the form agreed on even prior to signing the agreement on the reduction in the first phase.

This is a just demand, because otherwise it could happen that the participant who is the most significant one in the military sense would evade the reduction and, moreover, could even increase his military potential, which would lead to the violation of the existing military equilibrium and would sharply contradict the actual purpose of the agreement. Let us hope that the Western partners will study this proposal in detail and that they will give us a reply in the nearest future. The proposal is, by its very nature, partial and it develops certain elements of our proposal of last June, which had a comprehensive character.

Thus the Western side owes us a reply to three proposals. This fact by itself shows that the initiative in Vienna lies lastingly in the hands of the socialist countries, which are vitally interested in reducing the military tension in the heart of our old continent and which thus are promoting the vital interests of all nations in Europe.

I believe that this fact is a cogent reply to all the propaganda campaigns in the West about the so-called "Soviet danger." It is the socialist countries that are not only generally declaring their willingness to solve the burning questions of detente in the world, but also constantly coming out with new proposals showing how to achieve this aim concretely. I would like to hope that the Western partners will harmonize the course taken by their delegations in our negotiations with the principles repeatedly proclaimed by them on a high political level.

Question: Why then have the Vienna negotiations been stagnating so far?

Answer: The stagnation of our negotiations is caused by the fact that, so far, the West has not given up the unrealistic demand for acquiring unilateral military advantages at the roundtable. As is known, the West demands that the socialist countries reduce the strength of their armed forces 3.5 times as much as the West is prepared to reduce. It is only natural that under these conditions it is impossible to conclude any agreement in Vienna's Hofburg.

It is high time for the Western participants in the negotiations to adopt a political solution, to proceed from a realistic assessment of the present situation in Europe and to manifest the same willingness to adopt a sensible compromise as that manifested by the socialist countries from the very beginning of the Vienna negotiations in 1973.
[paragraph continues]

Under this precondition it is possible to achieve success in a relatively short time, because the basic positions of the two sides are not so wide apart, from the viewpoint of the formal character of the future agreement, that the present differences could not be overcome with good will.

True, this requires a manifestation of statesmanlike wisdom, a realistic assessment of the situation, and the decision to do one's share for developing international detente. These factors have played a decisive role in the signing of the SALT II treaty. They would undoubtedly lead the Vienna negotiations toward success as well.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN PROPOSAL

ID222304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Jul 79 ID

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] The significance of the recent joint Soviet-American proposal at the Disarmament Committee regarding the prohibition of radiological weapons is assessed in today's foreign political comment.

The new Soviet-American disarmament initiative came as no surprise. The banning of radiological weapons was one of the topics in the protracted negotiations between Soviet and American specialists concerning a ban on the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons. The joint proposal was also aired at the Vienna summit of the supreme leaders of the two countries. The public has thus accepted it as the logical concomitant to the improving Soviet-American relations and as a useful development of the principle that the two countries will not strive for military superiority as stipulated in the text of the new treaty on limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

The comparative ease and apparent matter-of-fact manner in which the agreement was reached on the joint proposal to ban radiological weapons, however, should not lead one to underestimate the results achieved. In the overall context of the striving towards disarmament, this proposal has an important standing and significance of its own. It represents a striking victory for commonsense and for the will to further advance striving towards a world which will have fewer weapons and thus be a safer one.

Besides this, the ban on radiological weapons also has a number of specific aspects. Thus we are dealing primarily with weapons which are very similar in their effect and objectives to the neutron bomb. Their principle is the contamination of a defined area with heavy radioactive fallout which would in a very short time destroy vegetation and bring death to all living things, primarily human beings, leaving property intact, just as with the neutron bomb.

The fact that the United States has gone on record with the Soviet Union favoring banning such weapons for cases of blatant aggression should constitute a moral obligation for the Americans to repudiate the neutron bomb as well.

One further notable feature of the problem is that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union at present have any radiological weapons in their stockpiles. The ban therefore is of significance in the long term and will be an important preventive measure. Practice has confirmed on more than one occasion that it is much easier and simpler to ban weapons which exist only on the drawing boards than any which have been readied for use in military arsenals.

The convention on banning devices which enable the environment to be modified for military or other hostile ends is a very eloquent example in this connection. The fact that banning something that does not yet exist in no way diminishes the value of the ban as such. The hardware of destruction advances and improves so fast that the progress of disarmament negotiations is constantly behind the development of weaponry. It would be better for peace if it were the other way round.

One only needs to think how much more threatened the world would be today were it not for that ban on deploying the weapons of mass annihilation in space. When this ban was proclaimed, it might have appeared to be a question of science fiction. Today however the militarization of the cosmos would be an entirely routine and everyday undertaking. This is absolutely valid for all new types of weapons which only exist, as one says, on paper. One should not forget in this connection that the development and manufacture of radiological weapons presents no problem in practical terms. Modern engineering and power engineering has more than enough radioactive waste. One would only need to resolve the question of how to distribute a pulverized layer of waste from nuclear power stations, and whether to do it by directed force or from aircraft.

It is precisely this comparatively broad accessibility to radiological weapons, even for only moderately advanced states, which is the main reason why there must be no delay on this ban if life on this planet is not to be any more risky than it is at present.

The Soviet-American proposal to ban radiological weapons is thus supremely urgent and is accepted by the world's peace-loving public with satisfaction and hope.

GDR PAPER COMMENTS ON WORLD REACTIONS TO SALT II

AU191319 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Commentary by "G.P.": "In the Vital Interest of All Peoples"]

[Text] Tomorrow it will be exactly 1 month since the USSR and the United States concluded the SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons in Vienna. On 18 June at the Hofburg Palace Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter signed this document that is so important for the improvement of the international climate. The fact that after very protracted and exceedingly complicated negotiations commonsense and good will asserted themselves was noted everywhere in the world with approval and satisfaction.

The significance of the agreements concluded in Vienna was again underlined last weekend by Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek at their friendly meeting in the Polish People's Republic. They stressed "that the Soviet-American summit talks...and the treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of offensive weapons constitutes an important step toward strengthening detente, peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems, halting the arms race and disarmament."

Shortly after the signing in Vienna, Erich Honecker in telegrams to the heads of state of the USSR and the United States confirmed that the GDR assesses the agreements as concrete progress on the road of "supplementing and promoting political detente through actions for arms limitation and disarmament." At the same time he expressed the hope that through early implementation of the SALT II treaty the dangerous arms race could be slowed down and the road toward reducing the stockpiled arms potentials could be adopted.

Similar positive reactions were noted in the past few weeks in all parts of the world. Governments, parliamentarians, trade union leaders, representatives of different political and ideological positions assessed SALT II as an important step for lastingly guaranteeing the peace and security of the people and easing the danger of a nuclear war. Only recently Soviet and French parliamentarians at a meeting in Moscow called the signing of the treaty important for containing the arms race. They advocated an intensification of the efforts to achieve practical disarmament. A statement along similar lines was made by the World Peace Council, which submitted to the Geneva disarmament committee a resolution advocating the immediate opening of negotiations on banning the production of nuclear weapons and on the reduction of stockpiles until their complete elimination.

At their summit meeting in Vienna Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter agreed that SALT II should also stimulate progress in the negotiations on other questions of the conflict in the military field. The first tangible proof of this has meanwhile been provided by the joint Soviet-American proposal for banning radiological weapons that has been submitted in Geneva.

Now the putting into force of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and its practical implementation is in the foreground. This is what is now in the focus of the endeavors. "I share your conviction," Leonid Brezhnev declared in his reply telegram to Erich Honecker, "that the implementation of the documents signed in Vienna will open up new opportunities for the further deepening of the process of detente, for containing the arms race and for safeguarding the security of the peoples."

Further great efforts are needed if the existing opportunities are to become reality, because it cannot be overlooked that the opponents of disarmament and of international detente are intensifying their activities. The SALT II treaty is being assaulted particularly by the representatives of the military industrial complex in the various NATO countries who want to keep the dangerous arms race in full swing. It is these aggressive and reactionary forces which are still placing their own interests above the interests of their own people, above the interests of all peoples.

It is necessary to approach the questions of containing the arms race and the transition to effective disarmament realistically and without illusions. This primarily requires that the adopted road be further pursued with energy, courage and persistence. This is what guides the SED, the government and the people of the GDR. This is what determines the numerous initiatives which the GDR has taken in the various international bodies in order to lastingly safeguard European security and to develop the cooperation between states with different social systems. Alongside with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, our republic is doing its share to advance the process of improving the international climate. It continues to make its contribution toward strengthening the forces of peace throughout the world, and toward their just struggle.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO POLISH LEADERS

AU211825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov sent a greetings telegram to Polish leaders Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on behalf of all Bulgarians on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Poland's revival.

July 22 became the brightest holiday of socialist Poland, a symbol of its national and social liberation as a result of the historic victory over the Hitlerite invaders, the telegram says. In a brief historic period and under the tested leadership of its PZPR, tempered in the class struggle, in a (?valuable) and unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the Polish People's Republic has become a country with a strong economy and a flourishing culture. It also achieved historic successes in all spheres of life.

Today the Polish people are successfully fulfilling the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress on building a developed socialist society in their motherland. With its active foreign policy, the Polish People's Republic essentially contributes to further deepening detente and to strengthening peace and international cooperation. It also enjoys high and deserved prestige among all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

The telegram notes with joy and pleasure the constantly developing and strengthening relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic that are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We are sincerely convinced that the implementation of the agreements achieved during the recent visit of the Polish party-government delegation to Bulgaria will give a further major impetus to these relations in all spheres of life.

Our joint efforts in the Warsaw Pact organization and in CEMA are a reliable guarantee for the peaceful labor and comprehensive progress of our peoples. They are contributing to the strengthening of the unity of the countries of the socialist community in their struggle for peace, cooperation and understanding among the peoples.

On the eve of your national holiday, we express heartfelt wishes to you, dear comrades, to the workers class, to the working peasants, to the people's intelligentsia and to all working people in your country for further greater successes in building a developed socialist society, for the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic and for the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO NEW NICARAGUAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Todorov Recognition Telegram

AU201845 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

["Bulgaria Recognizes Provisional Government"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)--The chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Stanko Todorov, has sent the following telegram to the National Provisional Government of Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua:

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people greet the historic victory of the "Sandino" National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people over the blood-stained tyranny of dictator Somoza. This victory opens the road of free and democratic development, for social progress and for the consolidation of the independence and sovereignty of the country before [as received] the people of Nicaragua. Loyal to its policy of peace and friendship among peoples, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria recognizes the National Provisional Government of Reconstruction and expresses willingness for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua.

Fatherland Front Congratulations

AU201940 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

["Solidarity With Nicaraguan Patriots"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)--The National Council of the Fatherland Front has sent a telegram to the "Sandino" National Liberation Front in which warmest congratulations are expressed on the victory by the front. The Bulgarian people, united in the ranks of the Fatherland Front, follow with feelings of admiration and solidarity the courage and firmness of the Nicaraguan patriots in their struggle for the overthrow of the 45-years old corrupted and cruel tyranny, rejected by the entire people, reads the cable. In these days fateful for you, as in the past and in the future, the Fatherland Front in Bulgaria will lend its moral and material support for the triumph of your just cause for the freedom, national independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN 20 JULY

AU201435 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received here Seyuemon Ibana, president of the Fujitsu-Fanuk Japanese company. The meeting was also attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council. The Bulgarian head of state was informed of the talks the Japanese guest had with representatives of the business circles here. Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the successful development of ties between Bulgarian economic organizations and the Japanese company in the automation of technological processes in mechanical engineering. He also expressed approval of the Bulgaro-Japanese initiatives aimed at expansion and deepening of relations in that sphere.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON U.S. CABINET RESHUFFLE

AU201720 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] In his attempt to regain the U.S. public's trust in his administration, President Carter has accepted the resignation of Michael Blumenthal, secretary of the treasury. New cabinet secretaries will also be appointed for the office of attorney general and for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It is expected that the resignation of James Schlesinger, secretary of energy, will be accepted later today.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL, the organ of U.S. business, foresees that these cabinet level changes will make the Carter administration weaker instead of stronger.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS ON HIGHER SFRY AIR TICKETS PRICES

AU191539 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Sofia] Belgrade, 16 July, 1979 (BTA)--As the TANJUG news agency reports, the new prices of airline tickets will be announced in Yugoslavia today.

Actually, this increase is caused by the most recent increase of gasoline prices and of the prices of all other liquid fuels in the country. Thus, for example, on the basis of a decision of the Federal Executive Council adopted on 16 July 1976, the prices of "super" gasoline are increased by 28.5 percent, while the prices of oil for everyday life needs are being increased by 23.8 percent. Crude oil used for fuel in industrial enterprises, thermoelectric power stations and elsewhere is also becoming more expensive, its prices being increased by approximately 30 percent.

This is the fourth increase of prices for liquid fuels in Yugoslavia since July 1978.

The kerosene prices have had the greatest increase--84 percent. The airline organizations are given the opportunity freely to set prices for their services. The Yugoslav airline JAT has insisted for several months that it should be permitted to increase the prices of its tickets for domestic transport by 48.6 percent. The decision of the Federal Executive Council now gives the "green light" to a free setting of prices. At a press conference of the Federal Executive Council it was announced that the free setting of prices is a "delicate question" and that passengers using the air transport should not be shocked by the high fares.

FIFTH NATIONAL TOURISTS FAIR HELD IN GABROVO OKRUG

Zhivkov, Souphanouvong at Meeting

AU221439 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A festive tourists meeting in honor of the fifth national tourists fair dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria took place on 22 July at the historic Zatrupole Field, Gabrovo Okrug. The 23,000 participants in the meeting, who came from many parts of the country but mainly from Gabrovo Okrug, greeted Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, with stormy exclamations. In accordance with ancient custom, Comrade Zhivkov was greeted with bread and salt. The festive meeting was opened by Trifon Pashov, BCP Gabrovo Okrug Committee first secretary. Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Tourist Union, spoke on the rich patriotic activity of the union. The meeting was attended by Souphanouvong, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, a USSR tourists delegation and others.

Zhivkov Greeting

AU221837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpts] The fifth national tourist fair ended today on the Zatrupole Field, Gabrovo Okrug. The participants were greeted by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, who was enthusiastically received by those attending the tourist fair. Wishing them health and success in their noble cause Comrade Zhivkov said: [begin recording] As you know the BCP Central Committee and the Politburo highly value the Bulgarian tourists' organization as a highly patriotic organization educating worthy members of our people. [end recording] Further on Comrade Zhivkov spoke on the patriotism of the Bulgarian people, their proletarian internationalism and love for Bulgaria's natural beauties.

PRAGUE REPORTER DISCUSSES U.S. GOVERNMENTAL CRISIS

LD202338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] This is Miloslav Ambrus from New York:

The first victims of the governmental crisis in the United States are known already, and the names of the next are to be announced to the American public gradually over the next few days when President Carter, over the weekend in Camp David, decides who else will go overboard.

On Thursday the expected forced resignations, in writing, were submitted by Michael Blumenthal, secretary of the treasury, and Joseph Califano, secretary of health, education and welfare, and similar "personal" requests to resign from the goverment are expected today before Carter's departure from Washington for Camp David from Brock Adams, secretary of transportation, and James Schlesinger, secretary of energy.

This dramatic method by which President Carter is trying to shift the blame for the present shortcomings in governing the country, for economic problems, energy problems, inflation, and the fall of the dollar abroad onto some members of his government in Washington meets with condemnation at the highest elected political levels, while the American public, puzzled, is watching what is going on.

For example, Benjamin Rosenthal, a congressman, described the approach of the White House in these words: Everybody here is very, very disgusted. I really fear for the stability of our country.

Other politicians address their uneasiness to Carter in stronger words and call his struggle for survival a mistaken muscle-flexing at the wrong time. Commentators write openly that Carter has intentionally in this dramatic way started his election campaign in which he makes concessions to individual powerful pressure groups and at the same time tries to win votes from others. The best example of this is the removal of Secretary Califano, who fell out with the strong tobacco lobby in the south by proclaiming an official medical fight against smoking. Carter wanted to hit two birds with one stone when he chose a black woman, Patricia Harris, to replace Califano in order to show to the poorest group of his supporters, the blacks, that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, about which they complain most, from now on will be headed by one of their own.

SLOVAK DAILY VIEWS PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH ON ENERGY

AU191545 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 17 Jul 79 AU

["C"-signed commentary in the column "A Word on the Day": "On J. Carter's Speech"]

[Text] Two days ago the American television audience saw a different James Carter than they are accustomed to seeing--a President lacking the usual smile, a statesman who used harsh words to point to the energy, economic and moral crisis of the United States, to the rift between the U.S. administration and the people, to the "paralysis" of American politics.

Carter's "message to the nation" undoubtedly was an emotionally impressive appeal to Congress and the broad U.S. public to strive on "the battleground of energy" (an expression he himself used), in a united front with the President, to solve the serious difficulties afflicting the entire American economy. However, neither the earnest tone of the speech nor the obvious effort to offer serious conclusions and proposals guarantee success.

American political experts evaluate this speech by Carter as his "strongest" since his inauguration, the REUTER agency states. At the same time, however, it is being noted in Washington that representatives of the powerful pressure groups in Congress--particularly of the oil and armaments concerns--do not usually let themselves be influenced, no matter how strong and sincerely meant the words are.

This was not the President's first speech devoted to energy problems and even after the 11 days of his "conclave" at Camp David he could not, naturally, arrive at some "magical solution", as he himself put it. The new energy program reiterates basically the demands of the old program--curtailed crude oil imports, energy conservation, development of new domestic energy sources--only it does so with greater emphasis and a wider scope. However, the old energy program had been, for the most part, rejected by both houses of Congress under pressure from oil concerns and it can hardly be counted on that their position has changed fundamentally since then.

Although this is not really a new program, it can be described as far-reaching. Its main objective--to reduce the import of foreign crude oil to the United States by 4.5 to 5 million barrels a day within 10 years, which is by more than a half in comparison with the present state--can be fulfilled only if a maximum effort to develop domestic extraction of crude oil and other energy sources (as suggested by the subsequent parts of the program) is exerted and if the most rigid possible conservation measures are taken, especially in transportation and in electricity consumption.

The program, should it be enacted, will require enormous financial expenses. To develop only public transportation--which would mean a true breakthrough in the American society which is addicted to the automobile--Carter asks for $10 billion. But will the new, extensive investments be feasible without a simultaneous limitation on the feverish arms buildup? It is, after all, the NATO armies which draw large quantities from the energy reserves every year. In the years of the energy crisis alone, the annual military expenditures of the NATO member states increased by at least $80 billion.

President Carter's new energy program does not, however, envisage the withdrawal of financial means from the military budget. Neither does the plan designed to solve the energy problems envisage forceful action against the crude oil monopolies, which largely generate an artificial gasoline shortage to be able to increase the retail price and thus their profits. But President Carter is trying to lay all blame on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)! Although the net profit of the OPEC states is some $95 per ton of crude oil, it is almost double this amount for the Western monopolies.

The "message to the nation" was delivered at a time when Carter's popularity--judging from the latest public opinion polls--dropped to a level that is below that of any other American president in modern history and when Carter's prospects to be re-elected next year are highly doubtful. The first reaction of the congressmen and the public to the President's words of warning was, according to press agency reports, mostly positive, but Carter's political future probably will be decided definitely by whether his real policy will or will not be at odds with his undoubtedly impressive words (this was said, for instance, by Senator Mark Hatfield).

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO AS-SADAT, KHALIL

LD222313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, sent a telegram of congratulations to Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the national day of that country.

Congratulations were also sent by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, to Mustafa Khalil, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

'Joint Press Report' From Philippines

AU191546 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 79 pp 1,7 AU

[CTK report: "Importance of Broader Cooperation: Conclusion of B. Chnoupek's Visit to the Philippines"]

[Text] At the conclusion of the official visit of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek [to the Philippines], which he paid between 13 and 17 July, a joint press report was issued yesterday. In the course of his visit B.Chnoupek was received by Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The report notes that the Czechoslovak minister and his Philippine colleague, Gen Carlos Romulo, exchanged, in a cordial and frank atmosphere, views on bilateral, regional and international questions of interest to the two countries.

The ministers assessed the development of bilateral relations and noted that the value of trade exchange has increased and its structure expanded in the last few years. Both sides expressed their interest in setting up a mixed commission for economic and trade cooperation.

The two sides stressed the importance of broader cooperation between the developing and the advanced countries of the world and agreed to cooperate in efforts to establish a more just and stable system of international trade within the framework of a new international economic order.

The ministers expressed the hope that the signing of the SALT II treaty will reduce tension in the world, lead to further negotiations and agreements aimed at achieving progress in the efforts for a general and complete disarmament under effective international control and facilitate the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the special UN General Assembly disarmament session.

The two sides confirmed that all states should fully observe the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, of renunciation of the use of force or threat of force in the relations among states, of noninterference in the internal affairs of states and of solving disputes by peaceful means.

The two ministers stressed that the observance of these principles by all states is the only sound foundation for a firm and lasting peace not only in the individual parts of the world but on a global scale as well.

They agreed that Minister B. Chnoupek's visit to the Philippines contributed to consolidating the friendship and understanding between the people of the CSSR and the people of the Republic of Philippines.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs invited the Philippine minister of foreign affairs to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Thai, Indonesian, Philippine Reportage

For Thai, Indonesian and Philippine radio and press coverage of the visit of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines beginning 4 July, see the sections under the appropriate countries of the 9 July Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT HUSAK GREETS OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE

AU182205 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] (CTK) CSSR President G. Husak has sent a telegram of greetings to the 16th OAU Summit Conference that begins in the Liberian capital of Monrovia today, wishing the participants in the conference success in resolving Africa's current urgent problems and expressing Czechoslovakia's full solidarity with the nations of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle against national and social oppression. The CSSR president assured the African representatives of the support for all OAU decisions aimed at anti-imperialist unity, strengthening peace and international security.

STROUGAL, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND POLISH ENVOY'S PRAGUE RECEPTION

LD201804 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, a reception was given today in Prague by Jan Mitrega, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia. He was congratulated at the reception by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, and other members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra and Josef Kempny.

The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere and was also attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other party and state representatives. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

RUDE PRAVO SAYS CIA PREPARING TO INFLUENCE PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS

LD171022 Prague CTK in English 0934 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Today's RUDE PRAVO said that Portuguese domestic and foreign reaction will undoubtedly do [words indistinct] to influence the outcome of the elections.

There are indications that similar methods will be used as in Italy, where the C.I.A. poured millions of dollars into the coffers of right-wing parties and politicians.

Portuguese lawyer Jose Maneses Avves, one of the presidential candidates for the term of office after General Eanes, disclosed that since the 1974 revolution, he was approached four times by the C.I.A. and invited to collaborate.

There is full justification for the call of the Portuguese Communist Party for the creation of democratic conditions for the forthcoming elections, RUDE PRAVO said.

REPORTAGE ON PROBLEMS WITH ECONOMY, ENERGY

Effects of Energy Situation

LD171040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Press review on RUDE PRAVO editorial on energy situation]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO today carries an editorial dealing with the influence of the current fuel and energy situation in the world on our economy. In the opening part of the editorial the paper recalls the fact that our republic is a country with a large and diverse manufacturing industry, but with limited materials, fuels and also partly foodstuffs, and hence we have to export the products of our manufacturing industry.

During the period following the end of World War II up to the beginning of the seventies, the prices of raw materials, foodstuffs and fuels were relatively stable and recorded only small fluctuations. After 1972 they began to rise rapidly. An era when it was possible to acquire fuel, energy, raw materials and foodstuffs relatively easy and at relatively low prices came to an definite end. The main factor for the growth of prices on the world market is crude oil, whose price, calculated in U.S. dollars, has increased two-fold since 1972. It has a tendency to go up even further. The increase in the prices of other types of raw materials and fuels also represent a multiple of the prices prevailing in 1972, while the prices of the products of the manufacturing industry have risen only slowly in sharp competition on a worldwide average.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to say that the big advantage of our economy is the fact that two-thirds of its foreign trade is linked to the CEMA member-countries which insures it of supplies of fuels and raw materials that are secured by agreements. Nonetheless, we have to import a portion of the necessary raw materials and fuels from the nonsocialist countries and pay for these supplies at world prices and in freely convertible currencies. Moreover, the changes in the development of world prices are also reflected in trade among the CEMA member-countries where the prices, with a certain delay, are approaching the level of world prices, after having been cleansed of fluctuations caused by boom conditions.

RUDE PRAVO then recalls that the old slogan of good housekeeping by everyone at his or her place of work today applies more than every before and it applies to everyone. A maximal, systematic and everyday economy in regard to fuels, energy and raw materials is essential and it has to be understood literally as an urgent process. When one talks about economies, we do not have, of course, in mind some kind of tightening of belts, but the exposure and mobilization of reserves that still exist in regard to economies, in enterprises and workshops, in offices and building sites and even in households. Oil is far too dear and precious for heating and must be therefore allotted primarily for transport purposes and as an essential raw material for the chemical industry. We must introduce and use substitute sources instead of oil--cheaper ones and if possible our own.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to stress that we also have to increase coal output, although it is difficult, and to complete and commission on schedule energy installations.

At the end, the editorial carried by RUDE PRAVO today says that, if we work truly efficiently and with due regard to economy, we will be able to cope with the complicated economic situation and secure the planned growth of production and the standard of living.

Economic Difficulties

LD201806 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava journalists today met representatives of the Slovak Statistical Office, who informed them about the development of the national economy in the Slovak Socialist Republic and about the fulfillment of the plan in the first 6 months of this year.

It is known that the development of our economy, above all in the first months of the year, took place in complex circumstances. These were caused by limited supplies of fuels and energy and by the insufficient preparedness of some enterprises. Thanks to the helpful approach of the citizens to these problems it has been possible to make up for some shortfalls in production, or at least to mitigate them, but we will have to make up for a large part of the debt to the state plan also in the months to come.

For example, in the sphere of industry we did not fulfill the plan by Kcs 1.9 billion. Thanks to the efforts made by enterprises, the debt carried over to the second half of the year amounts to Kcs 799 million. True, the plans of enterprises for gross production were fulfilled by 99 percent, but there are still 91 plants and enterprises which failed to meet the tasks of the plan so far. In the sphere of the construction industry the biggest debts are in housing construction where out of the planned 45,000 apartments only 14,122 were commissioned.

Fuel, Goods Price Increases

LD202246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] On the basis of the decision of the CSSR Government, the Federal Price Office has announced that beginning tonight, the following gasoline prices will be established:

Normal: Kcs 6.00 per litre; special: Kcs 6.50 per litre; and super: Kcs 7.50 per litre. A litre of heating oil will cost Kcs 2.00.

Beginning Monday, 23 July, the retail prices of fuel and energy will be increased by 50 percent. The retail price of wood will remain the same. Favorable retail pricing of children's clothing will end and this policy will be transferred to family allowances.

New postal, telephone and telegraph rates are being established. For example, a letter weighing up to 20 grams will cost Kcs 1.00; a postcard will cost Kcs 0.50; and an ordinary parcel up to 5 kg will cost Kcs 5.00. The installation of a private telephone either on a single or double line will cost Kcs 2,000 while a party line will cost Kcs 700. The basic monthly rate for a private telephone line will be Kcs 50.00 while the rate for a double and party line will be Kcs 30.00. The rate per local telephone call or time unit will be Kcs 1.00. The rate per word in a normal telegram is now Kcs 0.50.

The CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium has adopted a measure to raise pensions, which constitute the sole source of income for some from Kcs 600 to Kcs 780 per month per single person and from Kcs 1,100 to Kcs 1,330 per month per couple beginning on 1 August. All other old-age, disabled, widow's and orphan's pensions, as well as pensions for early entitlement will be raised by Kcs 30.00 per month.

The CSSR Government has issued a decree which states that family allowances will be raised by Kcs 50 per month for every child beginning 1 August. The allowance per single child will now be Kcs 140; for two children, Kcs 530; and for three children, Kcs 1,030. The child care allowance in the case of parents receiving pensions will be raised by Kcs 50 per child per month.

The Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, on the basis of the aforementioned federal government decree, has announced that the measures designed to reinforce personal material incentives are being broadened in order to increase the number of shifts and to fulfill qualitative and other important tasks of the state plan.

Amendments to the salaries of teachers in nursery schools and primary schools, governesses in children's homes, nurses and medical staff in hospitals, and nurses and governesses in creches will be introduced beginning on 1 September.

The Benzina and Benzinol National Enterprises have noted that in connection with the changes in gasoline prices that the existing gasoline vouchers will remain in effect until 30 September but a reduced amount of gasoline will be given in exchange for them. The exact exchange will be published in tomorrow's newspapers. Furthermore, fuel oil vouchers will remain valid until 31 August although an increase of Kcs 1.10 per litre will be implemented. The sale of vouchers for fuel oil has been stopped by post offices. Diesel oil vouchers of the Tuzex Foreign Trade Enterprise will remain valid. Sales of new gasoline vouchers will begin on 1 September. The Benzina and Benzinol enterprises recommend that all organizations conduct reviews of petrol voucher distribution, including those issued to drivers, taking into consideration the utilization of vouchers before and after the aforementioned price changes. In some cases it will be possible to purchase the existing gasoline vouchers until the end of August.

Minister Sabolcik on Price Increases

LD211732 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Press review on Michal Sabolick article]

[Text] Prague--The need to substantially improve the use of raw materials, fuels and energy was stressed in today's RUDE PRAVO by Minister-chairman of the Federal Price Office Michal Sabolcik in an article on the measures adopted in the sphere of retail prices, as well as on parallel social and wage measures.

He pointed out that the latter are intended to cushion the impact of the price rises, stressing also that Czechoslovakia's economy continues to develop and that the economic potential of the country is growing.

Monetary incomes of the population continue to rise year after year, there is constant improvement in household equipment figures. Food consumption is rising steadily.

Planned targets in housing construction and in the growth of social consumption are being attained in 1978. Social consumption reached 125,000 million crowns, which means per capita state spending of 8,260 crowns a year, 53 percent more than in 1970.

"As already stressed at the 11th Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, our progress in raising effectiveness and quality of all work and in making use of the intensive factors of economic growth, is insufficient and not fully in keeping with the resolutions of the 15th congress of the party", Minister Sabolcik said.

He also pointed out that Czechoslovakia must import most of the raw materials, fuels and energy it needs, for constantly rising prices, and that the production costs of domestic materials are also going up compared to the Five-Year Plan 1971-1975. It costs a full 60 percent more to mine one metric tonne of coal, because it must be mined in increasingly difficult conditions.

The retail prices of fuels and energy were in effect from 1953, and were too low to cover the present production costs. The state subsidies totalled 3,000 million crowns a year, and if retail prices were left unchanged, the subsidies from the state budget would have increased almost 2.5 fold in the next few years. The price measures do not mean that the retail prices of fuels and energy will no longer be subsidized; they only prevent their further excessive increase.

Minister Sabolcik said that by means of wholesale prices of fuels and energy resources and raw materials, pressure will be increased on production enterprises to ensure full effectiveness of their economic activities. He added that the situation in fuels and energy makes it also necessary to exert influence on private consumers, also by means of retail prices, to make them use all kinds of fuels and energy much more responsibly and economically. The price of petrol had to be raised because of its substantially higher consumption not only in industry but also by private motorists. There is increased demand for petrol also in connection with growing tourist trade. In the public sector, it is aimed to cut consumption to the 1975 level, and next year to reduce consumption by 20 percent.

Minister Sabolcik said that thus far telecommunication services had been provided for rates which did not meet costs in postal operations alone. The loss last year was 327 million crowns. The actual cost of installing a new private telephone line is many times higher than the fee paid by the subscriber, and a similar situation existed in the basic monthly rates. The postal and telegraph rates in Czechoslovakia were basically on the 1948 level.

The government decision to raise family allowances for dependent children and to stop subsidizing the prices of children's garments was motivated by a number of undesirable phenomena, including large purchases of childwear by foreign tourists and frequently by adults for their own use. About one-third of the advantages, paid for by the state budget, were enjoyed by those for whom they were not intended. To compensate for the price rises, family allowances for dependent children were raised by 2,600 million crowns a year, Minister Sabolcik pointed out.

In connection with the adjustments of retail prices, the Czechoslovak Government laid stress on differentiated compensation: The lowest pensions were raised, at a cost of 500 million crowns from the state budget.

Also, all the other kinds of pensions provided for by the social security system to more than 3 million pensioners were raised annually. They will total 1,200 million crowns more.

JAUNDICE EPIDEMIC SWEEPING COUNTRY

Appeal to Citizens

AU191537 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Health Personnel's Appeal to Citizens"]

[Text] In recent weeks an increased number of cases of a disease affecting, in particular, children and youth has occurred in the CSSR territory. In some regions the disease acquired the character of an epidemic.

The disease was identified in the shortest possible time as contagious jaundice, epidemics of which occur after certain long intervals in all countries of the world and are nothing exceptional. Although the disease sets in suddenly, it is not accompanied by serious complications or death. It is cured in 2-3 weeks--without after effects. There is an adequate supply of the necessary medication and medical materials to cope with the situation. The Czechoslovak health administration's bodies have taken all legal measures necessary to effectively treat the sick and to prevent the disease from spreading further. In view of the disease's greater occurrence in certain regions, hospitals have set up temporary wards. With few exceptions Pioneer camps and other forms of children's recreation can be organized. The health service has appropriately amended the regimen of children's recreational facilities and stepped up medical supervision and the care for children. Teams of experts of the Czechoslovak state health service are working around the clock. The health bodies are appealing to the citizens to visit the regional physician or pediatrician concerning any feverishness and to obey exactly the instructions of physicians or the health service. The Health Ministries of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics thanks the public for its understanding shown for the legal measures adopted to protect the population, particularly the children, and to ask the citizens to support further instructions.

Warning Against Panic

AU191641 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Zdena Stepankova article in the column "A Note": "The Best Collaborator--Reason"]

[Text] Yesterday's press familiarized our citizens with the report of the Ministries of Health of the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republics about the occurrence of contagious jaundice on our territory. It is never easy to determine exactly the source and the cause of a disease, particularly if it occurs at several localities of the territory and even assumes an epidemic character at some places. However, the diagnosis is the basic prerequisite for adopting fundamental measures.

The efforts of the organs of the state health administration, which mobilized a large collective of physicians and other specialists against the disease, were crowned with success. They have enacted and continue to enact all legal measures to effectively treat the patients and to prevent a further spread of the disease. The disease concerned is--as is known--contagious jaundice, the epidemic occurrence of which is repeated in certain long-term intervals in all countries of the world and is thus nothing exceptional in the CSSR. The beginning of the disease is sudden but it is not accompanied by any serious complications or deaths.

The very name of the disease--contagious jaundice--evokes unpleasant feelings, which is--after all--true of diseases in general. However, any panic accompanied moreover by all kinds of speculations would only be harmful. The medical personnel know about the disease, they have taken the appropriate measures and there is enough medication. Specialized units of the Czechoslovak state health administration are working literally without resting and are in full operation. They are thankful for the understanding and help they receive from other segments of the state administration and from the public. One of the physician's best collaborators in liquidating the disease is of course reason. Therefore, we repeat again the information of the two ministries--that any febrile symptons must be speedily reported to the district physician or a pediatrician and that the instructions of the health office must be observed.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GROMYKO

AU191543 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Birthday greetings sent by the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of his 70th birthday--date of message not given.]

[Text] To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, on the occasion of your 70th birthday I convey to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf cordial greetings and congratulations.

In your person the communists and all GDR working people honor an outstanding Soviet party and state functionary, a tested internationalist who has acquired lasting merits in working out and implementing the USSR's Leninist foreign policy, in safeguarding peaceful conditions for the building of socialism and of communism.

We are taking special pleasure in thanking you for your active contribution toward developing and strengthening the fraternal alliance between our parties, states and peoples.

Please accept, dear Andrey Andreyevich, our best wishes for your responsible work in the service of socialism and of peace, for good health and personal well-being.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Central Committee of the SED,

E. Honecker, general secretary.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE EGYPTIAN COUNTERPARTS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD231046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0308 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the anniversary of the Egyptian revolution of 23 July 1952, the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

To mark the same occasion, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, has sent a telegram to the country's prime minister, Dr Mustafa Khalil.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND POLISH ENVOY'S 20 JULY RECEPTION

LD201645 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Jerzy Gawrysiak, Polish ambassador in the GDR, held a reception in Berlin today on the occasion of Poland's national day. Present were members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Gerhard Grueneberg, Horst Sindermann and Paul Verner; the deputy chairmen of the Council of State, Manfred Gerlach and Heinrich Homann, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gerhard Weiss; as well as other personages from GDR society, including the state secretary and First Deputy foreign minister, Dr Herbert Krolikowski. The guests also included the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER THANKS GDR COUNTERPART FOR AID

ID212010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 21 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Geneva (ADN correspondent)--During a meeting with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer, Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien said in Geneva today how highly his government appreciates the solidarity aid and extensive support which the GDR, together with the other fraternal countries, gives to Vietnam in overcoming the serious results of the imperialist policy of aggression.

Phan Hien, who headed his country's delegation at the international conference on humanitarian aspects of refugee problems in Southeast Asia which ended today, underlined the great importance for Vietnam of aid from the GDR, the USSR and the other states of the socialist community in all fields. He stressed that this aid had at this conference again proved to be extremely important.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION DELEGATION VISITS NAVAL CENTER

AU181627 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Rostock (ADN)--During its 2-day stay on the Baltic seacost the delegation of the Hungarian National Defense Association (MHSZ), which is currently in the GDR, learned of the premilitary training of future sailor-specialists of the People's Navy. In the GDR coastal region some 4,000 members of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST] are at present acquiring knowledge and skills in the field of naval and diving sports.

The delegation, headed by Maj Gen Lajos Kiss, secretary general of the defense organization, among other things visited the Rostock Bezirk Center for Maritime Training. The guests were accompanied by Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive Committee. In this training center, situated opposite the old Rostock city port, hundreds of GST sportsmen can be prepared for service in the People's Navy every year. In the past few years, more than 11,000 licenses for sports, motor and sailboats were acquired there.

ANGOLAN FINANCIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

ID222000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 22 Jul 79 ID

[Text] A delegation of the Finance Ministry and National Bank of the People's Republic of Angola under Finance Minister Ismael Gaspar Martins arrived in Berlin on Sunday for consultations. The delegation was given a cordial welcome at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by GDR Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm.

ADN DIRECTOR HOLDS TALKS WITH ANGOLAN COUNTERPART

ID201735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 20 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--The director general of the Angolan News Agency (ANGOP), Anibal Joao de Melo, and ADN Director General Guenter Poetschke began talks in Berlin today on the further development of cooperation between the two agencies. The ANGOP director general arrived in the GDR yesterday for a visit at the invitation of ADN. Contractual relations between ADN and ANGOP have existed for several years.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR BORDER VIOLATION NEAR KLOETZE

AU182134 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 14 July 1979 FRG citizen Guenter Herrmann violated the GDR state border in the Kloetze Kreis. He was arrested and handed over to the competent GDR organs for the details of the border violation to be examined.

WOMAN WORKING FOR 'CRIMINAL DAWID GANG' APPREHENDED

LD202010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A West Berlin official and resident of Berlin (West), Marianne Pollacek, was apprehended by the GDR security organs at the Drewitz border crossing point yesterday for crimes under paragraph 105 of the penal code. As a paid agent of the criminal Dawid gang, she repeatedly violated the transit agreement while helping to organize subversive attacks against the GDR. In order to deceive the FDR border checking organs, she repeatedly took her small children with her while perpetrating her crimes on the transit routes on behalf of the criminal gang which traffics in human beings.

Investigatory proceedings have been instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The car used by Pollacek was seized. The children who were misused for the crimes were put into the temporary charge of a children's home.

DPA REPORTS WRITER HAVEMANN'S APPEAL REJECTED, SENTENCE CONFIRMED

LD230904 Hamburg DPA in German 0721 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--A court in Frankfurt-Oder has now confirmed the sentence imposed on critic of the GDR regime Robert Havemann for committing "currency offences," and it rejected Havemann's appeal. This was reported by DEUTSCHLANDFUNK this morning.

POLITBURO ENDORSES RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

LD172058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the meeting on international and ideological issues of the secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of socialist countries which took place in Berlin from 3 to 5 July. The Politburo endorses the activity of the SED delegation and notes with satisfaction that further progress in the many-sided international and ideological cooperation has been made since the Budapest meeting in March 1978, a statement released today says. The Politburo emphasizes the growing importance of this cooperation for implementing the tasks of socialist and communist construction, strengthening the position and influence of the countries of the socialist community and solving the vital problems of mankind. It concurs with the conclusions reached at the meeting.

The SED Central Committee Politburo welcomes the signing of the SALT II agreement and affirms GDR support for all steps toward limiting and ending the arms race, disarmament and securing peace. That calls more than ever for the development of fresh activities by all peace-loving forces on the broadest international level. [paragraph continues]

The SED Central Committee Politburo welcomes the statement "for internationalist solidarity," adopted at the meeting, and expresses the SED's determination to further strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

It decided on measures to evaluate the meeting.

AXEN SPEAKS AT LEIPZIG RALLY 16 JULY

AU181510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Leipzig (ND)--On Monday [16 July] Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, addressed leading cadres of the Leipzig Bezirk at the Markkleeberg Agro-Congress Hall on topical questions of international development.

In his speech, which was greeted by cordial applause, Hermann Axen analyzed the world political situation on the basis of the 10th Central Committee Session. He underscored that the basic trend evident in the international arena is the growing strengthening of socialism and of the other revolutionary mainstreams. The speaker pointed out how the forces of socialism and of peace have intensified and are successfully continuing their offensive with the new great initiative of the program of peace, of arms limitation and disarmament, as proposed by the socialist states. This is evidenced by such important events in world politics as the conclusion of SALT II and the Vienna summit conference.

This agreement, Hermann Axen stressed, "puts up a barrier against the further stockpiling of the most expensive and most destructive types of weapons, above all the intercontinental nuclear missiles. It can exert a beneficial influence on the international climate and inspire progress at the Geneva disarmament talks and the negotiations on the limitation of armed forces and arms in central Europe."

The conclusion of this treaty, Hermann Axen added, is the most important success scored thus far in the struggle for peaceful coexistence since the 1975 Helsinki Conference. At the same time he pointed out that SALT II, while effectively limiting the arms race, does not end it and does not mean disarmament. This is the aim of a SALT III agreement, which the sides have undertaken to work out. The process of detente is making progress but the imperialist forces are answering with dogged counterattacks.

In his speech Hermann Axen then discussed the situation in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East and in Africa. In connection with the international class struggle, the exacerbation of the ideological struggle between socialism and imperialism, he outlined the further tasks of our party's ideopolitical struggle. In conclusion, Hermann Axen answered questions of rally participants.

In the morning Hermann Axen visited the Leipzig-Gruenau District where a new residential area is being built and where more than 11,000 citizens are living. In the future, 100,000 citizens are to live there. Cordially greeted by the building workers collectives, he had talks with the working people. He also visited the permanent exhibition "Leipzig yesterday--today--tomorrow" at the Leipzig city Museum for History. There Hermann Axen paid tribute to the impressive displays on the era from the Great October Socialist Revolution to the present, as well as on the future prospects of Leipzig.

PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS IN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY REPORTED

AU181615 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--By order of GDR National Defense Council Chairman Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, Lt Gen Erich Peter, deputy minister of national defense and GDR border troops commander, was promoted to colonel general on Saturday [14 July] in recognition of his extraordinary merits in establishing and developing the National People's Army and the GDR border troops.

Moreover, retired Col Josef Schuetz was appointed major general, retired, on account of his selfless efforts in the interest of strengthening the GDR's defense capability. Afterwards, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, gave a dinner for Col Gen Erich Peter and Lt Gen Ottomar Pech, who are retiring from active service, as well as for retired Maj Gen Josef Schuetz. The dinner was also attended by deputy defense ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, Col Gen Werner Fleissner, Adm Wilhelm Ehm and other generals and officers.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO GDR YOUTH SPARTAKIAD

LD230944 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Seventh Children's and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR will open with a ceremony in Berlin this evening. Over the next few days 4,333 medals will be won by the best young athletes in 20 types of sport and in competition staged in 38 sports facilities.

The SED Central Committee wishes all participants great success and impressive and lasting experiences. The greetings address, signed by Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, describes the coming event as a further highlight of social life after the National Youth Festival. It says that, in the same way as with the manifold initiatives of the working people everywhere in town and country, the good results of the participants in the Spartakiad, at school, at work, in their studies and in the competition Sportstafette GDR-30, are an expression of their firm solidarity with the republic.

WINTER BARLEY HARVEST HAS STARTED

AU190925 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND)--In nearly all bezirke of the republic the grain harvest has begun with the mowing of winter barley. This crop has been cultivated on an area of more than 540,000 hectares. Thus it accounts for about one fifth of the republic's total grain area. In their competition program devoted to the 30th anniversary of the republic the cooperative peasants and workers have set for themselves the goal to harvest the grain from the very beginning very quickly, in good quality and with minimum losses.

CONSUMER PRODUCTS PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED

Council of Ministers Announcement

LD212050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Announcement by the Council of Ministers]

[Text] On the basis of the statement of principle of the MSZMP Central Committee on 29 June 1979, the Council of Ministers reviewed at its meeting on 12 July the situation of the people's economy and the implementation so far of this year's plan. The council noted that the increase in the effectiveness of production and the extent of favorable changes in economic activity have not yet met the requirements. The prices on the world market continue to rise, particularly the prices of the energy sources and basic raw materials, indispensable for production. For this reason the rearrangement of production prices has become necessary. In the interests of improving the country's balance of payments, preserving the budget's balance, preventing further increases in consumer price subsidies, and in the interests of rational, economical production and consumption, it is also necessary to rearrange consumer prices, in connection with the production prices.

With effect from 23 July 1979, the Council of Ministers decided to raise the consumer prices and service charges and at the same time adopted a decision on supplementing wages, pensions and other social benefits. As a result of the regulation of prices, the consumer price level, computed for 1 year, will rise by about 9 percent. Two thirds of this will be due to the rise in the prices of foodstuffs, energy sources and electric power.

The price level of foodstuffs will rise by an average of 20 percent; the price of bread will rise by 50 percent and accordingly the new price of white bread will be 5.40 forints per kilogram. The price of flour will rise by an average of 36 percent and the new price of cooking flour will be 6.60 forint per kilogram. The new price of bread rolls and croissants will be 50 fillers. The consumer price of dry pastry will also rise but the price of rice will not change. The price of fresh meat will rise on the average by 30 percent and that of meat products by 21 percent. The price of pork chops will rise to 80 forints, that of the side of bacon to 52 forints, of bologna sausage to 46 forints and of the gyulai sausage to 126 forints. The price of poultry will increase on the average by 8 percent. The consumer price level of milk and products will rise by an average of 20 percent. The price of 1 liter of milk with a fat content of 2.8 percent will be 6 forints. The consumer price of fats will increase by 17 percent on the average. Within this the price of lard will rise by 20 percent and that of vegetable fats by 24 percent on the average. The new price of lard in containers will be 25 forint per kilogram. The price of butter will not change. The price of sugar will increase by an average of 23 percent. The new price of granulated sugar will be 17.50 forints per kilogram. The consumer price of desserts will rise by 12 percent and of confectioneries by 10 percent. The price of preserved, deep-frozen and other canned food products will rise by 19 percent on the average. There will be price rises also for other foodstuffs and subtropical fruit. Among other things the new price of salt will be 3.80 forints per kilogram, that of vinegar 11.20 forints per liter. The price of red pepper will be 29 percent higher. In regards to subtropical fruit, the price of lemons will be 25 forints. The prices of coffee and tea will not change.

In commercial catering the prices of foodstuffs will rise due to increases in raw material prices and other costs and the reduction of state subsidies. In catering at work places and by subscription, irrespective of categories, the price of goods will rise only in line with the price changes of raw materials. As a result of the increases in foodstuff prices, the payments for food will increase at health, social, children's and educational institutions from 1 September and at organized vacation camps from 1 January 1980.

The price of fuels and energy is to rise on the average by 34 percent. The average consumer price of coal is to increase by 25 percent; that of coke, wood for burning and heating oil by 30 percent. The new price of heating oil at the gasoline pumps is 2 forints 70 fillers per liter. The consumer price of gas is to increase by 20 percent, the price of long-range heating [by hot-spring water] and of hot water is to increase by 40 percent on the average; the consumer price of electricity by 51 percent. The tariff system for electricity is to be modified; the favorable rate for excess consumption is to be abolished. The new electricity and gas tariffs are to be applied on the consumption registered on the meters after 30 September. The price of hot water is to rise on 1 August. Fuel paid for in advance at the time of ordering must be delivered at unchanged prices.

The price of construction materials and wood is to increase on the average by 12 percent. The new price of 1,000 small-size building bricks at the retail outlets is 1,800 forints. One hundredweight of Portland cement is 119 forints. The price of wood for construction purposes is to rise by 18 percent on average. The rise for parquet is to be greater than that, exceeding 40 percent.

The consumer price of furniture is to rise 16 percent on the average; within this, the price of children's furniture will rise by a greater extent than that. The price of typical children's furniture, such as playpens, children's beds, highchairs, is to remain unchanged.

The price of washing and rinsing powders and soaps will rise by 19 percent on the average. The prices of shoes will increase by 27 percent on the average, that of other leather products by 20-25 percent. Automobilies will be 20 percent more expensive on the average.

In industrial services the charges for washing and dry cleaning will increase by 30 percent and charges for shoe repairs by 45 percent for the work undertaken after 23 July. As for cultural services, the tickets for theaters, cinemas, circuses and other artistic events will be 30 percent more expensive. Detailed information about the new prices will be obtainable at the ticket offices.

Due to the rises in the consumer prices, the population will receive the following wage and income supplements. Those in regular employment, with the exception of workers in agricultural producer cooperatives, will receive a monthly supplement of 180 forints per person; workers, members and employees of agricultural producer cooperatives 140 forints. Pensioners and those entitled to annuities and other regular allowances will receive by their own right 180 forints per month and for their dependents, who are entitled to a marriage allowance, a further 180 forints. Pensioners who have so far not received a marriage allowance for dependents of a pensionable age will receive a further supplement of 180 forints if they make a claim.

In the case of families with more than one child, the family allowance per child is to rise by 130 forints per month. Families with one child can receive an income supplement of 130 forints per month on the basis of their application for it.

Apprentices receiving family allowances or grants receive 130 forints per month. Apprentices receiving wages and those over the age of 18 are to receive a supplement of 180 forints per month. University and college students are to receive 180 forints per month. The allowance issued to mothers on a child-raising allowance is to be increased by 180 forints per month.

All supplements to wages, incomes and social security payments are to be paid from 1 July 1979. University and college students will receive the supplement for 12 months of the year. They are to receive the supplement in September 1979, backdated to 1 July. The supplements to wages, incomes and social security payments are not subject to deductions and are not counted as part of either average wages or average incomes.

Self-employed professionals, artisans, shopkeepers, private farmers and housewives of working age will not receive a supplement. The price rise in construction materials and wood will cause excess costs in the construction of dwellings built by the owners or by small enterprises. The prices charged by state and cooperative construction enterprises are not affected by these measures. In order to lessen the burden with regard to immediate payments by the population who are having dwellings built, the limits for loans for dwelling construction purposes are to be modified from 1 August 1979 as follows. The upper limit for loans that can be granted for the building of family houses is to increase by 40,000 forints, in a uniform manner applicable in all areas. In justified cases, the upper limit of loans that can be granted for apartment buildings of more than one story and for the group construction of modern family dwellings can be raised by 20,000 forints. The upper limit of loans is raised uniformly by 30,000 forints in the case of renovations, modernization and extensions. In justified cases, in the case of constructions underway, those who have already signed a credit agreement can request a loan supplement up to a certain limit from the National Savings Bank. The Council of Ministers has taken the necessary measures required for the organized realization of the resolution concerning the raising of consumer prices and service payments and of the supplementing of wages, pensions and other social service payments.

In line with the measures issued by the Council of Ministers, the income supplements will be issued. In certain cases, however, it will be necessary for people to apply separately. According to the information issued by the Social Security Directorate of the National Trade Union Council, the organs issuing pensions do not have registers concerning spouses who are not entitled to spouse supplements. For that reason the 180 forints supplement for dependent, aged over 55--in the case of [word indistinct] pensioner over 56--or disabled spouses must be applied for. In the course of the special remittances, paid out in the first days of August, the postal delivery workers will provide the pensioners with a special information leaflet. Applications are to be made on the reverse side of this leaflet.

Once the form is filled in, which is to be done carefully--particularly with regard to putting down the registration number correctly--signed and returned, the pension authorities will issue the income supplement to those entitled to it within the shortest time possible and, naturally, it will be backdated to 1 July.

The 130 forints income supplement issued for the child in a family not entitled to a family supplement, can be determined and issued also on the basis of an application. The application must be made in all cases at the place of employment. Because of the shortage of time available, delays may occur, however, payment is in all cases backdated to 1 July.

Huszar Statement

LD221706 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[From the press review: Statement to MTI by Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Following a government decision, the prices of a considerable number of consumer goods and the charges for certain services will rise Monday. At the same time provisions have been made for supplementing wages, pensions and other social benefits.

Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a statement to MTI on the necessity for the Council of Minister's decision, the reasons for it and the effects of the measures. His statement is published in today's papers.

The first question by the MTI reporter reads: Domestic prices, and particularly the prices of basic consumer goods and services, have not changed at all--or very little--for a long time. The population got used to this earlier on, while it has noted in recent years that prices are rising more frequently. Has our price policy changed?

Istvan Huszar replied as follows: The National Planning Office, in accordance with its function, keeps under constant observation the most important issues of our economic life and the changes in national income, production, investment, consumption and the standard of living. As the chairman of the National Planning Office and the State Planning Commission, and of course as a member of the government, I can say the following about the decision of the Council of Ministers, taking into consideration the main economic implications:

In socialist conditions prices also play an important role in economic life and in the planned shaping of our economic development. Prices must provide incentives in production for the efficient organization of labor, the rational and economical use of manpower, materials and energy, economical development and for better meeting demand, and must play the role of certain regulators in personal consumption as well. We need consumer prices which reflect social expenditure and at the same time, by taking into account wages and social policy, enable the standard of living to be shaped in harmony with our economic means, only realistic prices expressing the changing domestic and international conditions of production and the market are able to meet these requirements.

Thus the shaping of domestic prices greatly depends on the effectiveness of our work and on the prices on the world market at which we buy and sell products. The present is characterized by relatively rapid and large price changes. Not even the richest and biggest countries of the world are free from price fluctuations. And for countries which have many links to the world economy it is inevitable that they should reflect the lasting changes in world market prices in their domestic prices. Hungary, too, is such a country. Owing to the rise in world market prices and other reasons domestic production costs are rising. The lasting and considerable rise in the world market prices and the increase in domestic production costs have created stricter conditions for our economic work. Even in the more difficult conditions the vitality of our people's economy has proved itself but at the same time the deficiencies of our economic work, the inadequate effectiveness of production and the weaknesses in our competitiveness are manifesting themselves.

Our further economic development greatly depends on the methods available and extent of our ability to meet the much stricter conditions by eliminating the deficiencies. It is in this connection that we must examine and assess the producer and consumer prices. The changes in the prices are not only a question of political assessment or state decision: They are determined in the long run by the strict laws of the economy.

In these conditions our government regards as its main task the boosting of the efficiency of economic work and within it the formation of a price system which promotes efficient economic activity, not least for the reason of protecting our people's economy from inflation and the effect of speculative prices. The government has delayed and moderated the effect of sudden changes of world market prices on the country and will continue to do so in the future. However, it cannot leave out of consideration the effects of world market prices and other economic factors without serious consequences. It is our basic interest that the prices should better express both in production and consumption how much everything costs.

On the basis of all this I can reply to the question that our price policy and our ideas about the economic role of prices have not changed but what has changed is the economic conditions to which the prices must be adjusted. The decision of the Council of Ministers means that our consumer prices will be more realistic and will better express domestic expenses and the lasting price changes on the world market. They will be more in keeping with our economic means.

The MTI reporter then asked the deputy premier about the reasons for the price measures now announced and their connection with the changes in domestic and foreign economic conditions:

The considerable changes on the world markets in the past few years mean for our country among other things that imported energy sources, raw and basic materials and semifinished products and capital goods of up-to-date technology have become more expensive. This fact has greatly increased costs in industrial production and the building industry, mining, agricultural production, transport and services. The prices of our exported goods, on the other hand, have not risen in the same proportion and so we have suffered significant losses. We have taken into account the tasks originating from the changed conditions in our 5-year plan and we are engaged in implementing them. The progress made so far, however, is not sufficient to achieve the objectives specified in the plan. The qualitative changes in production, economic activity, in increasing profitable exports and in improving the foreign trade balance have not manifested themselves to the required extent. It is in view of this situation that the MSZMP Central Committee issued its statements in April and December 1978 and in June 1979 and the Council of Ministers passed its concrete decisions.

To insure more effective prices which better express real production costs is inevitable and cannot be delayed. It is only on the basis of such prices that the producer and user can realistically assess the extent of costs and plans for rational production and development.

The next question was: Why was it necessary now to issue consumer price regulations that are more extensive than usual?

In order to protect the domestic price level we have hitherto passed on the permanent world market price changes to a lesser extent than economically justified. The producer prices followed the changes only partly and in many cases much delayed, and so they corresponded even less to the real costs. Consumer prices have not followed even the changes in producer prices and the burden originating from this was shouldered by the state budget. Thus in recent years, in spite of our measures, our price system in its entirety has not sufficiently reflected the conditions of world market prices and the changes that have taken place.

It is characteristic of the situation that last year the total sum of subsidies for the consumer prices of products and services exceeded 40 billion forints, amounting to 13 percent of consumption and considerably exceeding the state revenue from turnover tax. In the present condition of the budget these expenses can no longer be increased. The consumer price subsidies which are not connected with fundamental social interests also cause other more important needs to suffer long delays. From 1980 we will introduce a new system of producer prices; the producer price changes will cover all fields of production and also the production and prices of articles of general necessity. For this reason a program of price regulations spread over several years cannot be of practical use and would slow down the achievement of positive effects.

The requirements of our economic development make it necessary for us to regulate consumer prices in a comprehensive way. The price rises are also justified by our basic interests in improving the balance of the state budget. We also expect that from the consumer price regulations savings of energy will increase, waste in the consumption of certain foodstuffs will diminish and more rational consumption--more in keeping with our economic development--will evolve.

Even while asserting economic requirements our government is taking care to preserve and consolidate the established standard of living of the population, and so even after the present wide-ranging price regulation the price of a number of foodstuffs and energy sources remains subsidized. For example the consumer price subsidy will be more than 30 percent for pork, about 50 percent for milk and milk products, on average 20 percent for sugar and preserved fruit. Invariably there will be considerable consumer price subsidies for public transport fares, children's clothing, school equipment, medicines and a number of services. In the future our aim must be to avoid similar comprehensive price regulations, and that the unavoidable price changes should not take place all at once but that our price system should follow the changes in production costs more evenly and flexibly.

Finally the MTI reporter asked the deputy premier to say something about the wage and income supplements.

This decision by the Council of Ministers was preceded by a thorough political and economic assessment. In regulating consumer prices and supplementing wages and incomes the capacity of the people's economy and the demands of our living standard policy had to be taken equally into consideration. Accordingly the products in daily consumption, foodstuffs, fuels and electric power which underwent price increases are counterbalanced by the government with wage or income supplements. Wage or income supplements will be paid to all wage-earners and all dependants receiving social benefits, a total of about 10.2 million persons. Income supplements will also be paid to certain groups of the population which have so far not received such benefits--children living in a one-child family and spouses of pensionable age who are not entitled to a pension.

The increase in the prices of building materials will raise the cost of construction and the burdens of housing construction and with this taken into consideration the upper limit of certain construction loans will also increase. We are aware of the fact that the consumer price rises do not affect all families equally and so in setting the wage and income supplements our aim was to ease the burden primarily on workers with lower earnings and incomes, on pensioners and families with children. Going beyond this, it is also necessary for us to practice greater economy in community life and in our own households alike.

The present increase in the price level can be counteracted in the long run and to the full extent only by the joint effort of the whole of society. Thus in every sphere of work better, more disciplined and more efficient work is required because it is only in this way that we can lay the foundations for the material welfare of the whole of our people and within it of each family.

In conclusion I would like to stress that our party and government are confident that the people will understand the necessity of the decision made by the Council of Ministers. The economic foundations of our socialist system are stable and by joint work we can make sure that our achievements to date in developing the people's economy and in the standard of living will be preserved and the further conditions for our development will be created.

Television Commentary

LD230123 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Last night Budapest Television and Radio announced the stand taken by the party Central Committee and the decision of the government relating to prices. You could also have seen the details in this morning's papers. Our colleague Janos Ban comments about this important economic policy decision:

I think by now most of you are aware of the new prices. I do not believe that the fact of the price increases will be held in contempt by too many people, but perhaps the amount will be. A comprehensive settlement of prices that brings prices artifically severed from production closer to real costs has been in the cards for a long time. One must also add that it is not for the first time that this pressing, unavoidable step that could not be postponed any longer has been discussed.

How many times has it been said at official conferences and informal discussions that our production is more expensive than our consumption? All this was reflected in the (?chronic) measure of state support for consumer goods, which amounted to more than 40 billion forints last year. At the same time--and one could quote examples from virtually all enterprises--our productivity does not measure up to international comparisons.

I remember the time when the book entitled "Our Industry's Place In the World" by Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai caused great stir. In the book, the chairman of the Central Statistics Office proved in black and white that, compared with developed industrial countries, our productivity is only one half to one third of theirs. The Economic Research Institute reviewed another aspect of this and showed that in Hungary the utilization of the work period is 70-75 percent as a result of the combined effects of various reasons.

In reviewing the price system that has been in effect during the last few years and analyzing the country's economic and balance of payments situation, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee, called attention to the following: We shielded our people from the immediate and direct effects of the explosive world market price increases 5-6 years ago. As a result, we have consumed more in recent years than we produced. In other words, despite our losses, we continued to consume as if nothing in the world had changed. We still have time to begin to harmonize production and consumption without incurring significant shocks. There are several roads out. We regard the improvement of efficiency as the best road to travel, but this does not exempt us from taking the current measures.

The increase in expenditure by the public in 1 year is 28 billion forints, while, according to calculations, the people are to receive 21 billion forints of income supplements to balance the price increases. The difference of 7 billion forints--the real family burden--is not of course a small sum, although the consumer price adjustment does not have a uniform effect on families. Inevitably, the concept of price increase is linked to the standard of living, but it would be unfortunate to wash price increases and the expected level of the standard of living in the same tub. It is almost superfluous to try to prove that the given price system is not the sole yardstick of the standard of living.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT BY BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

20 July Meeting With Kadar, Lazar

LD201800 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian-Belgian foreign ministerial talks have continued in Budapest. Janos Kadar received the head of Belgian diplomacy at the party Central Committee headquarters this morning; later Premier Gyorgy Lazar met Henri Simonet.

Baudouin Invitation to Kadar

LD201802 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] King Baudouin has invited Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary, to pay an official visit to Belgium. The invitation was conveyed by the Belgian minister of foreign affairs. Henri Simonet concluded his talks with Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja yesterday. They called for an expansion in Hungarian-Belgian relations and stressed the importance of detente and of the success of the Madrid conference next year.

MARJAI, ROMANIA'S CONSTANTIN DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU211630 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Romanian Prime Minister's Entourage Has Departed From Budapest"]

[Text] Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Romanian section of the Hungarian-Romanian mixed government committee for economic cooperation. The cochairmen of the government committee defined the tasks imposed by the fulfillment of the economic agreements resulting from the talks between the premiers and reviewed topical aspects of economic cooperation.

The entourage of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania departed from Budapest on Wednesday [18 July]. (As our paper reported yesterday, Ilie Verdet and his wife will be resting at Lake Balaton for a few days.) Nicolae Constantin; Alexandru Rosu, deputy minister of machine building industry; Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; were seen off by Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Bucharest; at Ferihegy Airport. Victor Boldjan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Budapest, was also present.

VISIT BY ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION REPORTED

LD202020 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, a delegation of party activists of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, under the leadership of Alexa Haralambie, first secretary of the Botosan County Party Committee of the RCP [name and title as given], has paid a visit to Hungary between July [date indistinct] and 20.

The delegation was received by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP CC. The Romanian guests, who were studying questions of the execution and follow-up of the execution of party and state resolutions, carried on discussions with Tibor Baranyai, head of the CC's party and mass organizations department.

BRIEFS

AIR AGREEMENT WITH USSR--An agreement was concluded between Lajos Urban, state secretary for transportation and postal affairs, and Sergey Pavlov, Soviet deputy minister of civil aviation, on special flights for passengers and goods beteeen Budapest and resorts on the Black Sea. The air services will be jointly operated by the two countries. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD]

ANGOLAN TV COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A Hungarian-Angolan television cooperation agreement has been signed in Budapest. The agreement was signed by Richard Nagy, chairman of Hungarian television, and (Eugenio Romulo), managing director of Angolan television. They agreed on the regular cooperation of the two institutions and on the further development of relations based on mutual interests. During their stay in Hungary, the visitors from the southwest African country acquainted themselves with the work of Hungarian television. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD]

COMPRESSOR AGREEMENT WITH NETHERLANDS--The Ganz-Mavag enterprise will begin to manufacture modern gas compressors on the basis of a Netherlands license. This is contained, among other things, in the framework agreement which was signed by the Ganz-Mavag enterprise with the Thomassen Company. By virtue of the agreement which has just been concluded, the Ganz-Mavag will be able to produce equipment for the national oil and gas trust which has formerly had to be imported from capitalist countries. According to estimates, the new construction can also be sold economically abroad. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD]

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH PANAMA--A commercial agreement incorporating the principle of most-favored-nation status has been signed at the Hungarian-Panamanian talks. Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade, agreed with the Panamanian minister of economic policy and organization on a 3-year program for technical-scientific cooperation. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD]

CONSUMER COOPERATIVE OFFICIAL REPLACED--One of the vice presidents of the National Council of Consumer Cooperative Societies [SZOVOSZ] has been relieved of his office. The council removed Mihaly Bartolak from his post after a disciplinary procedure. (Pal Szilvasan), SZOVOSZ department head, has been chosen to replace him. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD]

COMMENT ON CARTER CABINET RESHUFFLE, ENERGY PROBLEM

Warsaw Radio Reporter

ID202321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Jul 79 ID

[Text] [Announcer] At the end of the foreign part of this broadcast we are being connected with New York.

[Reporter] Maciej Slotwinski speaking. The personnel earthquake continues in Washington. As we know, 34 members of the U.S. Cabinet and White House staff tendered their resignations to the President on Wednesday in order, as it was stated, to enable him to loyally make the first personnel changes at the highest administrative levels after 30 months in office.

On Thursday the President received and accepted the resignations of three secretaries of central importance, the treasury; health, education and welfare--this is one department; and justice; appointing new persons to these posts. Soon, perhpas even today, there will be changes at the post of secretary of energy and secretary of transportation.

It appears that most important is the resignation of the secretary of the treasury, Michael Blumenthal, who was within the closest circle of the President's confidants, but against the background of permanent economic difficulties in the United States his star many times went through periods of eclipse. Blumenthal, who before assuming the post of secretary of the treasury was the director of several industrial corporations and is of German and Jewish descent, has been replaced by William Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the central bank of the United States, a person immensely loyal to Jimmy Carter.

It is stated here that loyalty vis-a-vis the President and good or bad cooperation with the White House staff will be the main yardstick of the present cabinet reshuffle. It is known, for instance, that Secretary Califano, who headed the enormous Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has shown much independence. He himself said rather maliciously that with Hamilton Jordan he has spoken perhaps altogether 1 hour during 30 months. As we know Hamilton Jordan during the present reshuffle has been raised to the position of chief of staff at the White House.

It is known that the personnel confusion in Washington immediately was reflected on the world's money markets. For the first time in history gold exceeded the limit of $300 an ounce, and the dollar dropped again in value.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentator

AU202120 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Jul 79 p 8 AU

[Stanislaw Kostarski commentary: "Crisis of Confidence"]

[Text] The U.S. press takes the view that the mass resignation offered by President Carter's entire cabinet and by his leading advisers is an unprecedented event in the country's history. We should bear in mind, however, that this is not, as one might think, a cabinet crisis in the strict sense of the word. The coming changes will certainly affect no more than just a few officials, but it is most probable that Energy Secretary James Schlesinger will go.

The resignation offer was aimed not so much at changing the U.S. Cabinet as at changing the mood of the nation. The offer did not stem from any differences of opinion among the officials; it stemmed from the crisis of confidence in the Carter administration. According to public opinion polls, no U.S. president has enjoyed so little popularity among voters just several months before elections as the present President. There is every indication that this is due to many domestic reasons. The top reason is, of course, the fuel crisis, the results of which America is beginning to feel with increasing severity. Another reason is increasing inflation, the high umemployment rate and progressing economic recessions in the United States which, say the economists, will fully flare up by the end of the year.

The bad economic situation of America did not crop up overnight. But the point is that, in the view of an increasingly wider circles of the American public, the Carter administration has proved incapable, has failed to cope effectively and in good time with the problems.

That is why Carter's popularity has dropped on the eve of an election year.

That is also why he has made a such a startling attempt to rescue his reputation, an attempt which involves the recent energy program and the present reshuffle of his cabinet and advisers. However, observers agree that Carter will not find it easy to make good the losses caused by the crisis of confidence and that he will enter the election year with not the best of assets. Will he then manage to stay in the White House for the second term?

Catholic Daily On Energy

AU201122 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 18 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial commentary signed "Stef": "Blood, Sweat and Tears"]

[Text] Churchill's famous phrase has reappeared in Carter's speech 40 years later. The words with which the British prime minister asked his nation to be ready for the highest sacrifices in the face of the danger of physical annihilation by Hitler's war machine have been quoted again to bring home to the Americans a danger of an entirely different nature but one that has to be treated with the same seriousness. Carter pictured the energy crisis threatening the United States by quoting, from the letters addressed to him, various incisive phrases and sentences, including such as "a moral equivalent of war" and "the head in the vice with the OPEC knife over it."

The wish to induce the public and congress to accept the program for oil conservation and for exploiting new and old energy sources was the direct motive for Carter's dramatic speech. At present the United States accounts for 30 percent of world oil consumption and imports 40 percent of its oil needs, which cost it over $42 billion last year--before OPEC drastically raised the oil prices. In view of that rate of consumption, the known deposits of oil in North America (including the expensive and difficult to extract deposits in Alaska) would suffice for 6-7 years.

That is why the aim of the program is to reduce dependence on foreign sources and on the U.S. concerns, which make profits out of higher prices and shortages. In keeping with the Tokyo "summit" of seven capitalist states, that program states that oil consumption must not exceed the 1977 level. Three measures are envisaged to achieve that aim: rigorous import limits, imposed energy conservation and exacting control checks, and intensive efforts to promote new technologies to exploit coal, bituminous shale and the sun.

The President presented an extensive, costly and difficult-to-implement program, but one that is feasible and possible for the U.S. economy. After all, the Apollo program involved similar costs and was just as complicated. [paragraph continues]

The dramatic nature and the wisdom of Carter's speech consist in the fact that he has comprehended and has publicly admitted that that crisis is not only an economic crisis but a crisis of confidence as well. "For the first time in our country's history the majority of our citizens are convinced that the coming 5 years will be worse than the previous 5 years... The gap between our citizens and the government has never been so deep."

The quoted sentences show clearly two aspects of that new crisis of confidence. One aspect is the end of the myth America has fed upon for the 200 years of its existence: that the sources and possibilities for becoming richer and richer through one's own resources, cleverness and, so often, through other people's resources are unlimited. Not to forget that at the beginning of the seventies another myth was also demolished: the myth of the unlimited possibilities for the political and military domination of the world. The other aspect involves the loss of faith in the perfection of the American political system, which was supposed to protect and to facilitate that process of becoming richer and richer. The Watergate affair laid bare the moral weakness of power and the present crisis the weaknesses of power in insuring internal and external economic security. The fact that members of the U.S. administration and higher officials in the White House have tendered their resignations emphasizes the significance of that.

But the specter of the crisis that Carter dared not name, although he spoke of it indirectly, is even more deep-seated. It is the crisis of the effectiveness of the socioeconomic system based on free competition, on the effort to obtain maximum profits and on the licentiousness of big capitalism. The announcement that planning and controlling institutions possessing quasi-wartime powers will be established in the field of energy amounts to an attempt, undertaken under the pressure of a critical situation, by the state to intervene in economic life on a scale incomparably more extensive than Roosevelt's New Deal. And that attempt will mobilize incomparably more powerful opponents.

Regardless of the results of that attempt, the fact is that the world energy crisis has compelled capitalist governments to take measures that, under other circumstances, they would contemptuously reject as a "Red pest." It is possible that within a few years it will become obvious that the road to socialism, which at one time began with the want of bread and freedom, has now begun with a shortage of energy.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES ALGERIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

ID202242 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 20 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jul, PAP--Member of the PUWP Political Bureau Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received today Algerian Minister of Agriculture Salim Saadi, who is paying a visit to Poland at the invitation of Polish minister of agriculture, Leon Klonica.

Directions of development of agriculture in the two countries and possibilities of carrying out cooperation in that field were (?examined) during the meeting.

LUXEMBOURG TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

ID201502 Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 20 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 20 July, PAP--A delegation of the Luxembourg Trade Unions Confederation led by Chairman of the Confederation John Castegnaro left Poland.

During their stay here, members of the delegation were received by chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Wladyslaw Kruczek. During the meeting discussed were problems pertaining to cooperation between the two trade unionist centres.

Guests from Luxembourg visited industrial plants of Katowice and Stalowa Wola and held meetings there with union activists.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES MEDAL COMMEMORATING PAPAL VISIT

AU202115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--On 18 July, Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Rev Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the episcopate.

During the meeting Bishop Dabrowski presented the premier with a commemorative medal minted during the papal visit to Poland. The medal was sent by Pope John Paul II.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES HELD FOR 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND

Jaroszewicz Address to Diplomats

LD220136 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday evening representatives of the supreme authorities of People's Poland--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, the chairman of the Council of Ministers--met with the diplomatic corps accredited in Warsaw on the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 20 July adds: "On behalf of the diplomatic corps, its dean, Guenter Sieber, the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, expressed cordial congratulations and best wishes to the Polish nation and its highest representatives:]

During this meeting the prime minister delivered an address, the gist of which we now present:

The 22d of July occupies a very special place in our history. The day on which the manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation was pronounced has gone down in the annals of the nation as the day of a major breakthrough. Poland had again emerged to independent existence. She had emerged as a democratic state, on the basis of the thinking and political concept of her most eminent sons and the nation's noble revolutionary and democratic traditions. The Polish Committee of National Liberation which demarcated the guidelines of the transformations in Poland placed great emphasis on the democratic restructuring of the social relations and the wide development of country, on ensuring Poland's effective security and wide international relations. These fundamental principles of the social system and political orientation defined in the July manifesto are consistently implemented to this very day and are constantly enriched. We are celebrating the 35th anniversary of People's Poland conscious of the road travelled which lead to the people's state and simultaneously proud of the great attainments which have been registered and conscious of the tasks which lay ahead and responsibility for Poland's future.

The road along which Poland has unswervingly moved in the past 35 years was selected from the nation's historical experience, particularly from the tragic experiences of the Second World War. It was 40 years ago that Poland's national and state existence was again trampled in the dust. It was then that the barbaric task of destroying the Polish nation was undertaken. The Polish nation was the first to oppose the Nazi aggression and went on to fight stubbornly for its dignity and the right to live in freedom from the first to the last day of the war.

The historical experience of the Polish nation includes the comprehension that it was the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army allied with it which brought Poland liberation and that it was the Soviet Union which carried the brunt of the struggle against Nazi Germany, that the Soviet nation contributed decisively to the victory of the anti-Nazi alliance over fascism.

With due cognizance of the history and the lessons to be drawn from it People's Poland is strengthening its economic potential and the security of its frontiers, is consolidating friendship and cooperation with her proven allies--the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries--and the forces of freedom and prograss the world over.

By becoming a member of the community of the socialist countries, Poland faced an opportunity which she had never before encountered in her history. The result has been almost 35 years of uninterrupted peace along her frontiers. This has permitted all effort to be directed to Poland's social economic and cultural development. [sentence indistinct]

The country has been transformed, though the world well knows what cost had to be paid and what sacrifices were suffered to rebuild the country from the destruction of the war and to overcome the centuries of backwardness. A new pattern of social [word indistinct] has emerged. A job according to qualifications awaits every citizen of the country. A modern industry has been created and agriculture has undergone fundamental reconstruction. Education, science and culture have progressed.

The attainment of the past 35 years has permitted us better to overcome such stumbling blocks as the inclement weather which has beset the country for several years now and the spreading energy and fuel crisis and its impact which have deestablished our economic relations with Western countries.

The society can today look back with the feeling that it has made a good use of the historical opportunity offered it, and (?look) forward to bright prospects despite the troubles being experienced. We fully intend to continue the strategy laid down for national, social and economic development.

Prime Minister Jaroszewicz then turned to international affairs saying: in the comprehension that without peace all these achievements would have been unattainable; Poland has consistently supported a wide political dialog and cooperation. This dialog and cooperation, particularly intensified by the positive processes evoked by the 1975 European Security and Cooperation Conference, are bringing tangible results. It is a fact that, despite all Europe's unresolved problems, we understand one another better today; we are discussing more frequently; we are cooperating with much better effect than at any time in postwar history.

But there are areas which cause concern and are the source of tension and mistrust. The arms race is one of these. Hence the satisfaction and the hopes we placed in the signing of the SALT II treaty by the Soviet Union and the United States. We are convinced it will exert a fundamental influence on East-West detente and will smooth the way for other disarmament negotiations, that it will become the first step towards a reduction of weaponry and armed forces. Recognizing that disarmament efforts are one of the most important areas of international activity, Poland extends its fullest support to the SALT II treaty and expresses the hope that it will become effective in the interest of world peace.

Through the 35 years of her history Poland has consistently worked to strengthen the basis of international security and cooperation. She is ready to continue international cooperation to pursue a frank and open dialog with all social and political forces which desire peace, detente and disarmament, quite apart from differences in social systems and ideology.

Ceremonies Held

LD211706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Banners, eagles, the arms of Poland, flowers--The country is putting on a festive garb for its July national day. Tribute is being paid at places of national remembrance to the memory of those who fell for our homeland's freedom and independence.

A youth demonstration will be held today at the Stadium of 10th Anniversary in Warsaw, during which young Varsovians will report on the implementation of production and social tasks undertaken to mark the jubilee of People's Poland. The young people will welcome veterans of World War II and the workers' movement, builders of People's Poland as guests of honor.

In our own institution today, a ceremony was held to present state awards to meritorious employees of radio and television. The ceremony was attended by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; Alojzy Karkoszka secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee; directors of Central Committee departments: Krystyn Dabrowa, Bogdan Gawronski, Jerzy Muszynski and Kazimierz Rokoszewski. Also present were Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art; Gen Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, vice minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of Polish Armed Forces; Stanislaw Marszal, deputy director of the Central Committee Cadre Department; and (Tadeusz Galinski), former president of the Radio Committee. The gathering was addressed by Maciej Stefanski, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee.

To conclude the ceremony, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, took the floor.

[Lukaszewicz--begin recording] These decorations are awarded on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. The employees of radio and television have been present on this road and still are today. They are paving the road for the implementation of program ideas of our party and they support initiatives and activities of people. Therefore, I think that we can propose a toast today to the Polish People's Republic which is celebrating its anniversary and also to your health, for you who have been its faithful companion on the 35-years road of socialist development. [applause] [end recording]

Karkoszka Address to Youth

LD202315 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1355 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Speech by Alojzy Karkoszka, Central Committee Secretariat secretary, at a youth rally in the Stadium of the 10th Anniversary, Warsaw, attended by party First Secretary Edward Gierek, to celebrate the 35th anniversary of People's Poland--live]

[Text] Esteemed participants, dear young friends, we are celebrating the anniversary of the socialist statehood in a climate of respect for the progressive and patriotic traditions of our fatherland. We commemorate the 35th anniversary of the manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation [PKWN] with a feeling of pride at the results of the selfless and solid work--this work which brings about the continuous social and economic development in People's Poland as well as the scientific and cultural development and strengthens Poland's position in the world. Today, we young Varsovians are meeting here to manifest clearly once again our will for creative work for the socialist fatherland, the fatherland of all Poles.

On 1 September, 40 years will have passed since the aggression of the Hitlerite invaders against Poland. This date initiated the most tragic period in our history. Remembering what we have gone through and also remembering our achievements, we intensify our efforts to bring about the prosperity of our country even more. We do this in the name of the most noble ideals and supreme values: the right of man to live in peace. These efforts are symbolized by our capital, the city unsubdued [nieujarzmione], the city of peace--Warsaw.

Dear friends, you represent the young generation of heroic Warsaw. You study, attend schools, work and nobly continue the work begun by your mothers and fathers. Together with you there are here the leaders at work, the creators of science, technology and culture, representatives of the Polish Armed Forces, the veterans of struggle and work and also our Soviet friends. We greet you all most sincerely. [applause]

Let us greet together the Central Committee of our party, let us greet warmly the leader of our nation and the party who is present among us, Comrade Edward Gierek, the great friend of young people. [applause] The words uttered at the second conference of the workers' activists of the Union of the Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) have sunk deep into our hearts and minds. You said then, Comrade First Secretary: Socialist transformations of our country, industrialization and urbanization, have brought about a clear change in the destiny of the widest masses of our nation, a great social promotion as well as a cultural and educational one, which are reflected most clearly in the life of the younger generation. With young people in mind we have mapped out the program formulated at the sixth and developed at the seventh party congress. Thanks to this program our country has lifted itself onto a new, higher level of social and economic development.

We thank you, Comrade Gierek, for the tremendous, continuous concern shown by the party and the state and by you personally for the new generation, the generation creating the future of People's Poland. [applause]

Young friends, when in the memorable year 1944 our people's fatherland was coming into being, when we had to build everything again from the rubble, our nation did not spare its strength and energy following the road traced by the PKWN manifesto. Today Poland is a country of great production potential, a country of dynamic development of science and culture, a country enjoying prestige and esteem in the world. Great is the contribution to this work of young Poles. It was the young boys and girls from the Union of the Struggle of Youth, the youth organization of the Association of Workers University, the children from the Union of Democratic Youth, and after that from the Union of Polish Youth who, along with their older comrades, had been reconstructing Polish towns and laying the foundations for the country's economic development. These were the young people who, with their enthusiasm and warm hearts, were taking part in bringing life back to our city, had been building the East-West route in Warsaw and new settlements, factories at Wola, Praga, Ochota and Pruszkow. These were they, the comrades of the generation born and brought up in People's Poland, who cocreated the present shape of Warsaw, a great industrial center, an economic, scientific and cultural center, the capital of the socialist fatherland.

Warsaw owes its present shape to the selfless toil of the entire nation, to the selfless endeavor of its inhabitants.

Today, on the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, we devote our cordial thoughts and our gratitude to all those who took part in the reconstruction of the capital city, who built its first projects and who today are working in many places all over the country or are enjoying a well-deserved rest.

Today you young people are proudly multiplying their achievements; the work of the builders of Marjensztat and Starowka is continued by the builders of Ursynow and other beautiful housing estates, of numerous communal, industrial and transport projects; this work is continued by the workforce of modern factories, scientific institutions, teams of designers. In this entire work, the creative sterling participation of the members of the socialist unions of Polish youth of the young Polish generation is a real thing.

Young people of Warsaw, today we remember with deep esteem all those who gave a tremendous sacrifice of blood so that our fatherland could be free and could develop in prosperity. Here in Warsaw we pay the highest tribute to those who on the barricades of the September campaign and of the Warsaw rising in the armed struggle of underground organizations defended our capital city against the Hitlerite invader. We remember with highest gratitude and esteem the soldiers of the Polish People's Army who took part in the liberation of the capital. The Polish People's Army created on the fraternal Soviet land progressed along with the heroic Soviet Army on the route of combat from Lenino to Berlin. It was the soldiers of the Polish Army who were cutting through the shortest way to independence and they were the vanguard of the builders of People's Poland. The Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms constitutes the foundation of the alliance of fraternal friendship and universal cooperation of Poland and the Soviet Union.

We shall guard this alliance, which constitutes a permanent base for the development of Poland and its security and standing in the world. [applause] We are deeply convinced that the issue of peace can be made into an issue concerning the whole of humanity. We have a particular right to call from Warsaw for achievement of this supreme goal, in accordance with the Declaration of Education of Communities in the Spirit of Peace, adopted by the United Nations at the suggestion of our country.

Young Varsovians, the unchangeable feature of civic commitment today is undertaking of tasks bigger than those allocated by duty. In Warsaw we consider our main task continuous activity for more effective and clever management. We want to express today the patriotic love of the fatherland and the concern for its successful development in united action, in work of the highest quality, in civic responsibility for the fate of the country. In this we see the only way toward improving the living standards of the nation even higher, as well as the living conditions of each Polish family, every citizen and every Varsovian. That is why the deeds undertaken to mark the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, in response to the appeal from our leader, are so far-ranging. They embrace all spheres of our work, and all sectors of Warsaw and the voivodship are participating actively in them, with all generations of Varsovians.

We can say to you today, Comrade First Secretary, with great satisfaction that the civic deeds which have already been implemented as well as the deeds which are still under implemention create significant economic and moral and educational values. They serve well the cause of realization of our tasks and bold combating of the difficulties which occur. The slogan of the civic deed to mark the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, "For Higher Quality and Effectiveness of Action," is understood in a real way as the need for personal commitment, creative initiative by all, and by young people in particular.

We are convinced that the civic deeds for the 35th anniversary will multiply the achievements of the metropolitan Voivodship of Warsaw, and with these achievements we shall go to the Eighth PZPR Congress.

Dear young friends, you are the heirs of the revolutionary and patriotic deeds and thoughts of Poles, of the revolutionary deeds of Polish communists, and in the continuous process of cooperation of generations you take over responsibility for the fate of the fatherland.

Always ask yourself: What have we done and what should be done so that Poland can develop its strength and the people live well? This is a slogan of our national activities which should bear fruit in more new initiatives and new achievements. Let the desire for action, the desire of young warm hearts, the socialist awareness and the patriotic unity shine for you in your work for the further development of our beloved capital Warsaw, for the increase of Warsaw's participation in the creation of achievements of our socialist fatherland--People's Poland [applause]

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES AWARD CEREMONY IN WARSAW

LD210254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, at a presentation of state distinctions at Belweder Palace in Warsaw on 20 July--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Assembly:

I welcome you most cordially--you whom we have invited to today's meeting to receive state distinctions as an expression of appreciation for your work, which is the most telling proof of your patriotism and a truly civic posture toward the tasks of our people and state. [applause]

I believe that I am also entitled on your behalf, for honoring this meeting with their presence, to thank the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Edward Gierek; the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz; and the other members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee; the chairman of the Supreme Committee of the Peasant Party; and the Sejm speaker, citizen Stanislaw Gucwa; the chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party and deputy chairman of the Council of State, citizen Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak; and all the guests and representatives of the highest authorities who accepted an invitation to take part in today's ceremony.

We have assembled according to tradition on the eve of the day that commemorates the renascence of our statehood. We are met to honor the merits of our working people and their contribution to the building, strengthening and prosperity of our people's fatherland. [applause]

During the past 35 years we have performed great deeds that have no precedence in our national history. [applause] Despite all adversities we continue to proceed on the road of historic change, constantly setting for ourselves new and ambitious goals--goals justified by the great material and moral potential at our disposal at present thanks to the harmonious work of the whole society. [applause]

Yesterday Comrade Edward Gierek described the road followed by our socialist state during these 35 years. This is why I can limit myself today to just one aspect connected directly with today's ceremony. The successes and achievements we have been able to record on the pages of our national history during these 35 years are the result of the toil of millions of Poles. This toil is Poland's greatest asset. [applause] The fertility of the soil is important. Also important are its natural resources and water, without which there would be no life. Also important is the inheritance of material assets from previous generations. But the value of all this is revealed only by creative, properly organized, subordinated to a clearly defined goal, human labor. [applause] The more noble the goal, the greater the value created by this labor. [applause]

Man's well-being is the goal of the socialist state. We think of man's desire to build the strength of our people's state, because it is the guarantee of security for every one of us; it is the organizer of our actions.

We think of man's role in developing and increasing the material potential of our country. We have his interests in mind as we seek to develop education, science, and culture; as we seek to develop a broad activity in the international arena; as we seek to consolidate our alliances with fraternal states, who are guided by these same ideals. The humanistic essence of our system is imbedded in all this. The well-being of man, as the goal of all our actions, is expressed in the fact that man is to us the greatest asset. All other assets created by him, by his work, we desire to repay (? with a surplus). In this lies the essence of our system. And thus we also come to the conclusion that we must extend the greatest respect and appreciation to those who in their work for the common benefit, for the benefit of society, are in leading positions.

A particular expression of the appreciation and respect are embodied in the state distinctions we are to award today. Many, very many, have deserved them, and many throughout the country are receiving them today. You, those assembled here, represent all of them. This is an additional distinction to the decorations you will receive now. I congratulate you on this most cordially, and I ask Comrade Edward Gierek and Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz to perform the act of decoration. [applause]

JARUZELSKI VISITS RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION SITE

LD221858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The section where soldiers have been working on the largest national investment, the steel and sulphur railroad [SASL] which is under construction, has been visited by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member of our party and minister of national defense. In a moment the report will be made by the commander of the field group, Col Jerzy Osinski:

[begin recording] [Osinski] Citizen-General, the field group for the construction of SASL, organized with troops from the Warsaw military region, was given the task of laying down the road bed of the SASL from 2 April to 20 July along the Zagorze-Ki[illegible]ontow closed section, which is 22 km 134 meters long. I report that the basic earth works have been completed. [end recording]

After listening to a briefing and visiting the soldiers' quarters, the minister of national defence went to one of the track sections: [begin recording]

[Jaruzelski] I thank you for the good performance of the task.

[Unidentified person] For the glory of the fatherland, please accept, Citizen-General, as a souvenir, an album of the military work on the construction of the SASL.

[Jaruzelski] Thank you very much.

[Osinski] Citizen-General, these are the best among the best in our group.

[Jaruzelski] I thank you sincerely for the good performance of duties at this front. I thank you for the performance of good work. What we have seen here is proof of great ability and commitment. As you know this project is badly needed for Poland. You are implementing the task in Kielce region which is known for its great and noble patriotic traditions, and which at the same time has great sympathy for military work.

You certainly are experiencing this in everyday practice; it can be seen from your smiling faces. Once more I congratulate you for completing the task honorably on the eve of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. I wish you future success in the performance of your duties, prosperity in your personal life, prosperity for your families, for the people closest to you, much health and all the best.

[Young girl] I have brought you a bouquet of field flowers from all the children of the summer camp.

[Jaruzelski] I thank you very much for the flowers from the children for the soldiers. Are you learning much?

[Girl] Yes.

[Jaruzelski] Have you received any poor marks?

[Girl] No.

[Jaruzelski] This is good. And how is the summer camp?

[Girl] It is very good and we like it very much. It is gay and pleasant.

[Jaruzelski] Have you been here long?

[Girl] Yes, and soon we will have to go, alas.

[Jaruzelski] We wish you all a good holiday and good weather, much happiness and joy, and later at school may there be only good marks, nothing less. The boys will join the forces and the girls after finishing school will always have a soft spot for the forces. I wish you all the best. Do not cause trouble for your lady. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FRG LABOR MINISTER VISIT--On 10 July Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received Herbert Ehrenberg, FRG minister of labor and social welfare, and discussed with him problems of employment policy, working conditions, social benefits and issues interesting the two governments. Minister H. Ehrenberg had talks in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs and toured Suwalki, Olsztyn and Gdansk regions. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

LUBLIN COAL BASIN CONSTRUCTION--Progress in drilling the shafts of the Bogdonka Pioneering Coal Mine of the Lublin coal basin, which is under construction, is satisfactory. Work has also been started on the construction of the second coal mine in Stefanowo. The construction of a third coal mine will begin in 1980. Surface work is not as successful, although the construction of coal mine administrative and operational buildings is relatively satisfactory. On the other hand, the construction of communications facilities presents the greatest difficulties, while housing construction calls for unceasing attention. Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, studied the state of the construction of Lublin coal basin and the development of Lublin Voivodship on 10 July. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

PREMIER VERDET RETURNS FROM HUNGARY VISIT 22 JULY

AU221852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 22 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 22/7/1979--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet returned to Bucharest on July 22 after paying an official visit of friendship to the Hungarian People's Republic and spending some days in the Lake Balaton region.

VERDET TO VISIT BULGARIA IN LATE JULY

AU211408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1979--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, will pay an official visit to Bulgaria late in July 1979 as guest of Stanko Todorov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of that country.

REPORTAGE ON IBRD PRESIDENT MCNAMARA VISIT

20 July Arrival

AU201330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1979--Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development--IBRD, arrived in Bucharest on July 20 for a visit to Romania together with his wife, at the invitation of the government.

Airport Statement

AU211415 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1979--On arrival, IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] President Robert McNamara made a statement to the journalists present at the airport expressing satisfaction at his visiting Romania for the second time. He stressed that close relations developed between Romania and the IBRD. He specified that since its first loan to Romania five years ago the IBRD had committed more than one billion dollars in support of her development efforts. The World Bank has provided assistance for projects in the industrial, agricultural and power sectors and has helped with the recovery programmes following the 1975 floods and the 1977 earthquake.

Speaking about the collaboration between the World Bank and Romania as regards the supply with the needed technology to complement the industrial engineering expertise the IBRD president mentioned the loans for the chemical complex in Craiova and steel pipe plant in Roman which involve the transfer of the most modern industrial technology.

The bank's most recent loan to Romania of 75 million dollars for the livestock sector, Robert McNamara said, will be supported by a one hundred million syndicated Eurodollar credit.

Referring to the bank's technical assistance to Romania he specified that 170 Romanian experts were trained so far by the Cepeca in Bucharest in collaboration with the bank's economic development institute.

We look forward to our continued involvement in Romania's economic development and during my stay here I will be discussing the future World Bank assistance with government officials, IBRD president said in conclusion.

Meeting With Finance Minister

AU201331 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance had a meeting today, in Bucharest, with Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], who is paying a visit to our country, together with his wife, at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

During the meeting the sides discussed the evolution of relations between Romania and the IBRD and expressed the desire to continue to develop this cooperation. The sides also discussed issues concerning the organization's activities and future policy.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU211419 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1979--On July 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun resort Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), now on a visit to Romania.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the collaboration between Romania and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as well as the wish to expand this collaboration. The guest was highly appreciative of the efforts and achievements scored by the Romanian people in the economic and social development of the country.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for a more powerful support to the developing countries for liquidating underdevelopment as soon as possible, to these countries' efforts for developing their forces of production, for building their own industry and agriculture so that they could make faster progress, strengthen their national independence and sovereignty, raise the living standard of their peoples. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the special importance, in the present conditions, of the establishment of a new international economic order grounded on full equality meant to favour the multilateral progress of all states, of the lagging countries in particular, facilitate their unhampered access to modern technique and technology, to the achievements of contemporary civilization.

In some problems of the international political life and economic situation being approached, stress was laid on the need for a policy of peace, security and collaboration among all states to be promoted. In the context emphasis was placed on the contribution the IBRD and other international financial bodies can and must make in support of the efforts of the developing countries to build a strong economic and industrial base, to turn to ever better account their own national resources and riches.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Robert McNamara was accompanied by Munir Benjenk, IBRD vice-president, and Anthony Lodijen, IBRD executive director.

Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, also attended the interview.

On Friday evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu gave in Neptun resort a dinner in honour of the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Robert McNamara, and his wife Margaret McNamara.

Departure Interview

AU221856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 22 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/7/1979--Before leaving Bucharest on July 22, Robert McNamara, president of the IBRD, said in a statement to the journalists present at the airport that he was pleased to visit Romania for the second time. The IBRD president recalled his first meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu eleven years ago, pointing to the constructive character of the talks held on that occasion. He referred then to the particularly fruitful talks he had this time with President Nicolae Ceausescu who pointed to the concerns with the economic development of Romania, with the high-rate rise in the social welfare of the country. The wish was expressed during the meeting for the collaboration between Romania and the IBRD to further develop.

As regards the prospects of the cooperation between the IBRD and the developing countries, Romania included, Robert McNamara stressed that the bank had expanded its assistance programme and that the collaboration with Romania would be particularly good. Speaking about the farm (?and industrial) units he saw round in Romania, the IBRD president said that he was very impressed with the investments made these years. In this context Robert McNamara stressed that Romania's plans of general economic development were the ground on which the bank establishes its collaboration relations with the developing countries and with Romania in particular. The IBRD president, who together with his wife paid a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Romanian Government, was seen off at the airport by Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, by other officials.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS U.S. CABINET RESHUFFLE

AU201529 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The composition of the new U.S. Cabinet will be made known today. Until now, three new appointments have been made: William Miller replaces Michael Blumenthal as secretary of the treasury; Patricia Harris, the first black woman to hold a cabinet position, replaces Joseph Califano as secretary of health, education and welfare; and Benjamin Civiletti replaces Griffin Bell as attorney general. It is also expected that James Schlesinger will be replaced as secretary of energy by Charles Duncan Jr, former director of the Coca Cola Company.

Hamilton Jordan has been appointed chief of staff at the White House.

SCINTEIA CARRIES CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ROMANIA-U.S. COUNCIL SESSION

AU191545 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Text of message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the sixth session of the Romania-U.S. Economic Council held in Washington 16-18 July]

[Text] I take pleasure in extending warm greetings to you, the participants in the sixth session of the Romania-U.S. Economic Council, together with best wishes for success in the progress of the proceedings.

I particularly appreciate the activity carried out by the Romania-U.S. Economic Council, which, through its actions, has made and is making an important contribution to promoting cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the United States. I am glad to note that since the last session held by the council Romania-U.S. economic exchange has recorded further progress and an upward evolution. One can state that there are real preconditions for the target established together with President Jimmy Carter during my visit to the United States in April 1978--namely, that the total amount of Romania-U.S. mutual exchange should total $1 billion--to be achieved even ahead of schedule.

On this occasion, too, I want to stress the importance of the trade agreement for giving an impetus to Romania-U.S. economic exchange, an agreement whereby Romania and the United States grant each other most-favored-nation status and the importance of the long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation concluded in 1977. In the spirit of these documents and understandings, I wish to continue to develop Romania-U.S. economic relations and to insure them long-term prospects that will permit both countries to jointly engage in more and more large-scale ventures by promoting, in a sustained manner, modern and mutually advantageous forms of cooperation and collaboration both at a bilateral level and in third markets. I believe that the Romania-U.S. Economic Council will continue to make an important contribution in this direction.

We believe that the development of economic cooperation, of international collaboration and cooperation at various levels is an important contribution to the cause of detente and to strengthening trust among states, to promoting a new policy of security and peace, of disarmament, understanding and mutual respect among nations and a significant contribution to building a better and more just world on our planet.

Proceeding from these considerations, Romania is carrying out an active policy of broad cooperation with all the states in the world, irrespective of their social system, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. We struggle in a sustained manner to establish in international life a new economic order based on equality and equity that will favor the more rapid progress of all countries, primarily of the less developed countries, and that will insure general development and world economic stability.

It is on the basis of these principles and in this spirit that we want to continue to expand our relations with the United States, in the belief that this is in keeping both with the interests of the two countries and peoples and with those of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Convinced that the current session held by the council will mark an important stage in developing Romanian-U.S. relations, once again I wish your session complete success.

MEETING IN BUCHAREST MARKS POLISH NATIONAL DAY

AU201942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1979--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Poland's national day, a festive meeting was held in Bucharest on July 20, with the participation of Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, other Romanian officials, working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

Also present was Jan Szydlak, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Janos Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, spoke about the significance of the 35th anniversary of Poland's liberation.

Jerzy Kusiak, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic, then took the floor. After surveying the main moments in the history of the Polish people, he pointed to the traditional relations of friendship between the Romanian and the Polish peoples.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BRAZIL 20 JULY

AU201948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1979--The protocol signed in Bucharest on July 20 at the conclusion of the Romanian-Brazilian talks stipulates tangible measures for the development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration in domains of interest to the two countries, such as machine building, mining, power and chemical industries, the agro-industrial sector, as well as measures for new forms of cooperation. Also stipulated are the directions of collaboration between Romania and Brazil on third markets. Provided for are also measures soon to be applied in view of steadily expanding and diversifying long-term economic exchanges.

The Romanian-Brazilian talks in Bucharest devoted to the further development of the bilateral collaboration and cooperation took place between the economic delegations of the two countries led, for Romania by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation and for Brazil by Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy.

Minister Cesar Cals had working meetings with Gheorghe Cioara, Romanian minister of electric energy, Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, and Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Power.

On day afternoon, the Brazilian economic delegation left Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU GREETS IRAQ PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU190935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Greetings message from President Nicolae Ceansesen to Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq, on Iraq National Day--date of message not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad.

The 11th anniversary of the Iraqi socialist revolution is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend warm congratulations and wishes for good health and personal happiness on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, together with wishes for progress and peace to the friendly Iraqi people.

I am conviced that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the Arab socialist Ba'th party and cooperation between the socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Iraq will continue to develop and diversify in all fields of common interest, both at a bilateral level and in international life to the benefit of the Romanian and Iraqi peoples and in the interest of each nation's free and independent development and the general cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

AGERPRES REPORTS NKOMO-MUGABE STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA

AU211410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0759 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/7/1979--In a statement made in Monrovia to an AGERPRES correspondent, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, highlighted the multilateral material, political and moral support that Romania grants to the fight of the Zimbabwe people for liberty and independence.

We permanently feel friendly Romania on our side in the battle fields, in the liberated zones and in those where we have already settled the administration of our own power, Joshua Nkomo said. It is a special pleasure for me to have again the opportunity of visiting Bucharest in a few weeks from now and to meet Romania's president, Joshua Nkomo stated.

Highlighting that Romania's actions, her militant solidarity have always lived up to the sacred principles she sustains so strongly and bravely in her foreign policy, Joshua Nkomo concluded: Romania's stands, her word, have always resulted in concrete actions for which we express gratitude and admiration on our behalf, on behalf of the Zimbabwe people.

OPENING OF GENEVA CONFERENCE ON SOUTHEAST ASIA REFUGEES REPORTED

AU201930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the international conference on Southeast Asia refugees opened today at the Palace of Nations in Geneva. The conference was convened at the initiative of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Participants will discuss the situation of several hundred thousand persons who--at various times and for various reasons--left the southern regions of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and went to neighboring countries.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

AU201945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

["The Seas and Oceans--Patrimony of the Whole Mankind"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1979--The newspaper "SCINTEIA" underlines the necessity for the participant countries in the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference to renew the efforts for the conclusion of this complex process with deep-going economic, political, juridic and military significances.

In a commentary published in its July 20 issue on the eighth session of the conference, the newspaper mentions some of the positive results of the negotiations until now, materialized in the preliminary draft convention on the juridical regime and the 12 miles limit for territorial sea as well as on defining the juridical regime of the sea-bed zones beyond the national jurisdiction of the states. At the same time, the author of the commentary insists on the problems which has still not found a favourable solving, such as the establishment of the system of exploring and exploiting the resources of the international sea-bed, the separation lines between that zone and the sea-beds under national jurisdiction, that is of the continental shelf, the access to fishing in economic zones, the outer limit of the continental shelf.

The Bucharest newspaper underlines in this context that the New York session is called to make the conference reach its final stage and conclude the negotiations on all disputed or pending problems. Despite all inherent difficulties of such complex negotiations, the major interests of states, the legitimate hopes of all peoples for capitalizing the "blue continent" for the benefit of the whole mankind pleads for highrated continuation of negotiations and for their resulting in an international juridic instrument which should make its contribution to the establishing of new international relations.

In the spirit of her policy of active participation in debating all problems confronting contemporary world, "SCINTEIA" writes, Romania pays special attention to the topics regarding the exploitation and capitalization of the planetary ocean for the benefit of the whole mankind. Thus, reminded is the fact that in the problem of access to fishing resources of the economic zone, Romania, alongside with Yugoslavia, proposed a project of amendment, sustained by many delegations, meant to give priority to the developing countries as regards the access to these resources. At the same time, Romania acted together with other interested countries for elaborating solutions which should also cope with the interests of the coastal states of zones having scarce fishing, resources, should solve their less-favoured situation which justifies their priority access to fishing in other regions that those where they are located in.

In this spirit, Romania will also act within the session resumed in New York for the settlement of equitable conditions of access for all countries to the marine resources, for the rational use of the marine environment for the benefit of the whole mankind and in accordance with the current and future requirements of development of the world economy.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL GROUP

AU201550 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu received today, at Neptun resort, a group of participants in the international festival "The World's Children Want Peace," a festival organized at the Navodari Pioneers Camp by the National Council of the Pioneers Organization and by the Romanian National Committee for UNICEF, within the framework of the International Year of the Child. "The meeting was also attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Mihai Gere and Ioan Ursu" as well as leaders of various youth organizations in our country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a lively talk with the children, who gratefully thanked him for the reception and later performed an artistic show. At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

GERMAN NATIONALITY COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM IN BUCHAREST

AU201958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1979--The plenary meeting of German Nationality Working People's Council of Romania took place in Bucharest on July 20.

The chairman of the council, Eduard Eisenburger, read a report on this body's pre-occupations as regards the participation of the working people of German nationality in the second "Song to Romania" national festival.

In their addresses the participants in the debates pointed to the material conditions created by the Romanian state to the German nationality, as well as to the other co-inhabiting nationalities of Romania, for the flourishing of their spiritual life; they highlighted the fact that the second "Song to Romania" national festival led to quantitative and qualitative development of the cultural mass movement, to a better mutual knowledge and deepening of the brotherhood of all working people regardless of nationality. The speakers pointed to the enhanced contribution of the working people of German nationality to the promotion of the revolution in science and technology for the development of all production branches, research and science. Numerous proposals as regards the future activity were made.

At the end of the proceedings, the members of the council addressed a telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu expressing the full adhesion of the working people of German nationality to the home and foreign policy of the RCP and Romanian state. The telegram points out that due to the high-principled and consistent policy of Romania as regards the national question the working people of German nationality take part in full unity and brotherhood alongside the working people of Romanian, Magyar and other nationality in the entire political, social and economic life of the country.

The scientific and clear-signted policy of the RCP of judiciously distributing the forces of production throughout the country, the harmonious economic and social development of all countries, equal working and living conditions being thus provided for all working people in Romania are the premises of the genuine equal rights enjoyed by the working people of German nationality alongside all the citizens of the country, the telegram further reads.

The telegram expresses the full adhesion of the participants to the documents adopted by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania regarding the country's development in the next decade. The decision of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of July 4-5 as regards Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal as general secretary of the party by the county party conferences preceeding the Twelfth RCP Congress is hailed with particular satisfaction.

ENERGY CONSERVATION COMMISSION CONCLUDES BUCHAREST SESSION

AU201937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1979--The debates of the Energy Conservation Commission under the World Energy Conference concluded in Bucharest on July 20.

For two days, experts from 16 countries, as well as UN and OPEC representatives, approached problems regarding the study of a world energy model. Also presented were the results scored last year in the activity of replacing hydrocarbons and reusing them, as well as in the promotion of new sources of energy. At the same time, debated were aspects of using thermic pumps and thermal power in view of reducing energy consumption in the world.

DOCUMENT DETAILS PROGRAM FOR FUTURE SCIENTIFIC, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD211650 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0757 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Jul, AGERPRES--"The Programme-Directive of Scientific Research, Technological Development and Introduction of Technical Progress in the 1981-1990 Period and the Guidelines Until 2000" was released in Bucharest and submitted for public debate.

The programme is phased-out in three stages whose final moments are 1985, 1990 and 2000.

According to these three stages scientific research will have to:

--Contribute directly to the solving of all problems related to the attainment in good conditions of the objectives of Romania's economic and social development in the 1981-1985 period;

--Provide the necessary technical solutions for the translation into life of the guidelines of the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan;

--Prepare the reserve of scientific discoveries and technological solutions required by the country's future development until 2000, starting always from the last achievements of the contemporary revolution in science and technology.

In accordance with these basic orientations the base of raw materials and energy will be developed at a sustained rate in the ensuing period, technologies for the rational use of energy and of the new sources of energy will be elaborated, the process of modernizing industry through the assimilation of new products will be intensified, advanced systems of mechanization and automation of production processes will be introduced and extended. As regards agriculture new varieties of highly productive plants and animal breeds are to be obtained. Special attention will be paid to the elaboration and application of technologies able to ensure lower material expenditures and a high profitability.

In the field of economic and social sciences the new problems raised by Romania's development in the next stages will be thoroughly studied.

Stress will be laid on the development of fundamental researches, particularly in physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology and technical sciences.

Multi-disciplinary researches will be expanded with the contribution of the economic, social and political sciences as well, with a view to solving the complex problems arising in social development.

Promotion of Technical Progress and Raising Efficiency of Economic Activity

Scientific research and technological development, the programme underlines, should aim at the attainment of the objectives of the national economy's development as soon as possible, at the highest quality and efficiency level. Concrete technical solutions will be elaborated to meet the present and future needs of the economy. Technical progress will have to secure the steady updating of the national economy, a higher quality of products, the fast renewal of production, increased competitivity in international exchanges.

Science will contribute to the restructuring of industry in view of a priority development of the branches manufacturing products with a high economic value requiring low material and energy consumption. Generalization of complex mechanization and automation is another major objective of research for a faster growth of productivity and the optimum use of installations and equipment.

Scientific research must have as a final goal, the document stresses, a high efficiency in all the domains of the economic and social life.

Broad International Cooperation

Starting from the premise that the implementation of such a programme requires and at the same time provides conditions for the promotion of an ever more intense cooperation between Romania and other countries in science and technology, the document stresses among other things:

On the basis of the principles of her foreign policy of respect for national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, Romania will develop her relations of technical and scientific cooperation

with all the countries of the world no matter their social system, will make her active contribution to the implementation of research programmes initiated on an international plane.

Within this cooperation, Romania will give priority to the solving of the problems related to the development and capitalization of the raw material and fuel base, to the speeding up of nuclear energetics, the faster use of new sources of energy, the promotion of modern technologies in industry and agriculture.

Science: Organically Integrated With Production and Education

This is an organizational principle, the document stresses, insistently pointing out that research will be directed so that it should link science ever closer to goods production. The task of the scientific units shall be not only the elaboration of advanced technical solutions but also the obligation of contributing directly, through a close collaboration with the enterprises, to their application with maximal practical results. Henceforth, research should be considered completed only when it has tangible results in the economic and social life.

In view of ensuring an ever closer link between education and science and production, the professors and students will take more active part in the scientific research activity of the central institutes and specialized academies, of the economic units and cultural institutions.

According to the provisions of the draft programme the mass scientific activity will be stimulated more powerfully, best use being thus made of the reserve of initiatives of the people's thought and creativity.

Efficient management, unitary coordination of the single national plan of scientific research activity will be elaborated on the basis of this programme-directive as part of the general plan of economic and social development of the country.

Their implementation implies the further improvement of the management of scientific activity. The National Council for Science and Technology is responsible for its unitary coordination organizing the perspective and applicative research work, ensuring the appropriate advance in the elaboration of the necessary solutions for the economic and social development of the country.

Romania Increases 50 Percent the Funds Allotted to Science

One of the important provisions of this document refers to the financing of scientific research. The draft programme stipulates a 50 percent increase of the funds allotted to the development of scientific activity in the 1981-1985 period as to the previous five years. The funds will be used with priority for endowing the research institutes with highly technical instruments and investigation equipment, for building experimental laboratories and stations. This endowment will be conceived in such a way so that the units should be able to solve both the problems of technological conception and those related to the introduction of the new scientific achievements in production.

Likewise, the machine-building industry will assimilate many testing apparatus and installations meeting to a greater extent the requirements of the research and technological engineering units.

The number of the personnel working in scientific research will grow 20 percent in the first half of the next decade. Conditions will be also provided for the generalization of periodic brushups for all experts.

1976-1980: The First Five-Year Plan of Full Assertion of Technical and Scientific Revolution

This programme of scientific research did not come out of nothing. The achievements of contemporary Romania were possible also due to the contribution of researchers in various domains of activity. Developing the valuable traditions of the Romanian scientific thinking, they made a remarkable contribution to the country's progress.

Under the current five-year plan, the advanced achievements of science and technology are promoted ever more firmly. The network of the scientific research and technological engineering units has been re-organized and their activity directed towards the key domains of material production. The material base of research work has been updated, numerous experts have been trained in all domains. The contribution of the research institutes in designing and building industrial units and complex technologies has increased considerably. Multi-disciplinary research projects have been initiated as regards new sources of energy and the turning to account of the poor ores in useful substances in particular. Fundamental research has been developed in numerous domains, new institutes of research in economic and social-political sciences have been set up.

Likewise, the activity and functioning of the National Council for Science and Technology, a deliberative and broadly representative body, which controls the attainment of the objectives of the progress of the Romanian science, has been improved.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY CONGRATULATIONS TO POLISH LEADERS

LD212211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 21 (TANJUG)--President of the Republic and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito has sent First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Edward Gierek and President of the State Council Henryk Jablonski a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the Polish National Day. President Tito stressed Yugoslavia's high appreciation of Poland's achievements reached under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party during the 35 years of its development. President Tito stated his "deep conviction that the traditional friendly relations an' cooperation between the our [as received] countries and parties will in future develop successfully and continue strengthening in the interest of our peoples, peace, socialism and progress in the world. [quotation marks as received]

TITO CABLES GREETINGS TO AS-SADAT ON EGYPTIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD222224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, has sent the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, a telegram which runs as follows:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt I am conveying to Your Excellency the cordial felicitations of the people of Yugoslavia and myself personally as well as the wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the friendly people of Egypt. I am convinced of the need for the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries in the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement, for the good of our peoples, and in the interest of peace and progress in the world."

TITO TO SPONSOR FIRST NONALINED TELEVISION FESTIVAL

AU191025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 12 July (TANJUG)--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has accepted the sponsorship of the first television festival of nonalined countries which will be held in Hercegnovi from 5 to 12 October this year. The achievements of more than 40 radio broadcasting organizations of nonalined countries will be shown at the festival. The festival will include a review of television programs, roundtable discussions and a joint worldwide television program. A score of television stations of nonalined countries on four continents will relay live the worldwide television program of this festival which, by its contents, will form a part of the International Children's Year.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DELEGATION LED BY ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

20 July Arrival

LD202058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of the Defense and Security Subcommittee of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party and secretary of state for defense and security, today arrived at the head of a delegation of his country's armed forces on an official and friendly visit to our country and the armed forces at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

The guest from friendly and nonalined Zambia was welcomed at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defence; Col Gen Dusan Pekic, and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. The welcome was also attended by Albert Nkanda Kalyati, Zambian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Col Joshua M. Mataa, Zambian military attache.

During his stay in our country, Minister Alexander Grey Zulu will have talks with his host, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, and visit some of our armed forces' units and institutions.

Talks With Ljubicic

LD211444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of the Defense and Security Subcommittee of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party and secretary of state for defense and security of the Republic of Zambia, who is leading his country's military delegation to Yugoslavia, today visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where he had talks with his host, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic. The talks between the two high-ranking military leaders took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and related to the possibility of further promoting relations and cooperation between the armed forces of these two friendly and nonalined countries. In the course of the talks, agreement was expressed by both sides on the existence of very favorable conditions for the development of all-round cooperation in this sphere.

Also taking part in the talks were Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, Col Gen Dusan Pekic and other associates of the federal secretary for national defense, as well as A. N. Kalyati, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to Yugoslavia, and Joshua M. Mataa, Zambian military attache in Yugoslavia.

22 July Departure

LD221940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 22 (TANJUG)--Zambian Defense and Security Committee Chairman and Minister of Defense and the Armed Forces Alexander Grey Zulu left here today. Zulu headed a Zambian delegation on an official and friendly visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

MEXICAN INSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTIONARY PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD201532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gustavo Carvajal Moreno, chairman of the ruling Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), arrived in Belgrade today at the head of his party's delegation on a visit at the invitation of the Federal Conference of SAWP. During their 4-day stay in our country, the visitors from Mexico will have talks in the Federal Conference of SAWP, in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in the SFRY Presidency. Apart from Belgrade, the PRI delegation will also visit the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

The PRI delegation was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium and chairman of the Section for International Cooperation and Relations with Foreign Countries, accompanied by his aides.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISITING KAZAKH DELEGATION

Closing Talks in Bosnia-Hercegovina

LD211750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo, July 21 (TANJUG)--President of the Republican Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina Milanko Renovica and his aides had a closing round of talks here today with a delegation of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. Now on a visit to Yugoslavia the delegation is headed by the council's chairman, member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee B. Ashimov. During the talks, both sides assessed the visit as highly useful and stated that it would contribute to the further consolidation of existing cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union generally, and the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, in particular.

During the meeting held in a friendly atmosphere, both sides noted the substantial opportunities for the promotion of the existing cooperation between Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Kazakh S.S.R. within the framework of good Yugoslav-Soviet relations. This cooperation further realization of the accepted principles and platform of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation between individual Yugoslav socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces on the one hand, and Soviet republics and provinces on the other. [sentence as received]

Chairman of the Kazakh S.S.R. Council of Ministers B. Ashimov invited President of the Republican Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina Milanko Renovica and his aides to visit the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Meeting With Ubiparip

LD212210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, has received a delegation of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Bayken Ashimov, which is staying in our country at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. In a cordial and friendly conversation in which officials of the Federal Executive Council, of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, of the Executive Council of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, took part, a positive assessment was made of the increasingly extensive and successful cooperation between Yugoslav and Soviet socialist republics, including cooperation between Bosnia and Hercegovina and the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, within the framework of the overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations. It was noted that it constituted an important contribution to better reciprocal knowledge and understanding, and the interest of both sides was expressed that this cooperation should continue, develop and expand.

VUKO DRAGASEVIC RECEIVES ANGOLAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD202236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Executive Council's Commission for Economic Relations With Developing Countires, has received the economic delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Florencio Gamaleal Gaspar Martins, deputy minister of internal trade.

During the visit the Angolan delegation will acquaint itself with the Yugoslav economy and discuss possibilities for trade, economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION VISIT

Trip to Kosovo

LD202230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Pristina--The delegation of the Palestine National Council, led by the chairman of the council, Khalid al-Fahum, visited Kosovo today. The Palestinian delegation was received by Dusan Ristic, president of the province's Assembly, who told the delegation members about efforts being made with regard to Kosovo's development, as well as about the work of the province's assembly, its organs and the functioning of the delegate system.

The Palestine National Council chairman, Khalid al-Fahum, expressed his thanks for the help and constant support given to the Palestinian people by all the nations and nationalities of the Yugoslav community, in particular by President Tito, one of the greatest friends and fighters for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

End of 6-Day Visit

LD222118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2025 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 22 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Palestinian National Council today ended a six-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia. At the close of the visit, Palestinian delegation head, Palestinian National Council President Khalid al-Fahum assessed the visit as fruitful and the talks with President Tito and ranking Yugoslav officials as very constructive. Khalid al-Fahum expressed particular satisfaction with the identity of views manifested on consequences of the Camp David accords, the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Havana and Yugoslavia's cooperation with the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Arab countries.

"I would like, on behalf of the Palestinian parliament, to express our profound gratitude for the understanding we encountered everywhere we went during the stay in your hospitable and great country," Khalid al-Fahum said in conclusion.

ANDOV-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS WITH EEC DELEGATION

AU202057 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 18 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--The 2-day talks between representatives of the EEC Commission and representatives of certain federal departments on questions involved in the negotiations for a new agreement on economic cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC ended in Belgrade yesterday.

Pierre Duchateau, director in the Directorate for Foreign Affairs of the EEC Commission, led a group of representatives of the EEC Commission for talks with the SFRY.

It is assessed that the talks have contributed to the further clarification of unsolved problems in the negotiations, particularly in the field of trade, agriculture, industrial cooperation and financial cooperation.

It is expected that as early as in mid-September the official contacts between the EEC and the SFRY officials will be resumed. It was agreed that the next talks should be held in our country. Representatives of the EEC Commission led by Pierre Duchateau were received by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council and head of the Yugoslav delegation for negotiations on concluding a new agreement between the SFRY and the EEC.

WILLY BRANDT STATES POSITION ON SFRY-EEC RELATIONS

AU192230 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 14 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Text of interview given by Willy Brandt, chairman of the FRG Social Democrat Party, to DELO journalists Andrej Novak and Bozidar Pahor at Bled--date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Earlier you mentioned the relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. What is your position on that question?

Answer: I hope that it will be possible to coordinate views. I am not an expert in these matters and for that reason I asked for documents on the Yugoslav positions and wishes and will study them. In general, I would say that I have taken the view, and I will also take that view in the newly-elected European Parliament, that the EEC cannot develop at the expense of creating discords in its relation with other states, which want to have, for objective reasons, good trade relations with it. That applies to the Nordic states, to Finland, Sweden and Norway, and also to Switzerland and Austria, which also are not members of the community. Both for economic reasons and as a Social Democrat, I told the responsible officials in the Economic Community, please, look, let us not create new discords in relations with these countries. In principle that is my view as regarding Yugoslavia also. However, that does not mean that those who will decide about that in the EEC Commission or the Ministerial Council will automatically adopt every Yugoslav proposal. I hope that we will reach progress and expand the commission's mandate for negotiations. I also hope that the negotiations on a new agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia will end favorably, at least regarding several points which the Yugoslav Government assesses as vital.

BAKOCEVIC SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF 'PEACEFUL UNIFICATION' OF KOREA

LD201954 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

["Support to Peaceful Unification of Korea"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, July 20 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia supports the efforts for a peaceful unification of Korea without any foreign interference. We fully support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's stand that the dialog between the country's North and South be renewed on the issue and we condemn all attempts to keep Korea divided in two parts, since this is contrary to the deepest interests and wishes of the Korean people. This was stated by Chairman of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Department for Foreign Policy Questions and International Ties and Socialist Alliance Presidency member Aleksandar Bakocevic when opening today a meeting of the Socialist Alliance department on the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the country's peaceful unification. Bakocevic cited as an essential pre-condition for the paving of the way to the unification the withdrawal of foreign troops, of foreign military bases, from South Korea.

Aleksandar Bakocevic stressed that the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are bound by the two countries' cooperation within the non-aligned movement and their very good bilateral relations.

"Good cooperation between political organizations, including cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the United Fatherland Front of Korea, significantly contributes to the understanding between the two peoples and the strengthening of their friendship and the increasingly broader cooperation between the two countries", Bakocevic said.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1026 GMT on 20 July supplies the following additional information:

"Explaining the aims and efforts of the Korean people to unify themselves independently on a democratic basis, Chong Kwang-sun, DPRK ambassador to the SFRY, who took part in today's gathering, called firmly for the issue of Korean unification to be treated as a domestic matter for the Korean people. In this connection, he emphasized that this problem, which has been present for very many years, can no longer be postponed, and he said that the just struggle of the people of the DPRK, under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, for the peaceful unification of the country would be ended successfully."]

SUNDIC WARNS AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO MODIFY DIRECTION OF NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD211810 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The subject of our topical foreign political commentary deals with the most important issues connected with the preparations and holding of the sixth summit of the nonalined countries in Havana. Here is Milika Sundic:

The ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries in Colombo defined many attitudes relating to the present and future activity of the movement and to the consolidation of its unity and of its ability to act. A considerable amount, however, still remains to be done in order that the sixth summit in Havana, which will take place in 6 weeks' time, might become--as have the earlier top-level meetings--one of the memorable dates of the movement and of the policy of nonalinement.

At this point in time the nonalined countries are chiefly preoccupied with the study of the draft document submitted by the host country, Cuba, to all the members of the movement. The document of the sixth summit should confirm and reaffirm the original principles of nonalined policy and define the fundamental directions of its future activity. And this not only in order to reiterate what is laid down in the documents of the earlier summits, but also to prevent any kind of reorientation of nonalined policy and the division of the movement on any basis whatsoever.

The movement of the nonalined countries, as a mass and influential force in the world, can preserve both its strength and its influence only on condition that it remain loyal to its original principles, and that it safeguards its nonbloc character and its political philosophy. In their mutual relations, the nonalined must be guided by the principles of full equality, noninterference in domestic affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Disputes and conflicts, of which there have been more since the summit in Colombo than during the entire 18-year existence of the nonalined movement, can be successfully resolved only through negotiations and outside the influence of and interference by blocs, the aim of which has never been to strengthen the movement but to break it up and make it dependent on the blocs.

The policy of nonalinement implies the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and all forms of hegemony and foreign domination.

As it is also not a bloc, the nonalined movement cannot either emulate any of the blocs or resolve the problems which it faces inside its ranks in a bloclike manner and with the help of the bloc powers. On the other hand, the nonbloc orientation of the movement cannot be reduced either to equating to the blocs or to the nonbloc onesidedness, according to which one bloc would be closer to the movement than the other. Any alinement within the framework of the nonalined movement leads to the breaking up of the movement and to the weakening of its irreplaceable role in resolving major international problems.

Nonalined countries are not and have never been against cooperation with member countries of military blocs, and even less against their national interests. The nonbloc policy means opposition to the division of the world into spheres of influence and antagonistic blocs and opposition to the policy of force and of threat to use force. This, of course, implies that nonbloc countries too must, in their mutual relations, be guided by the same principles. For one's own independence can best be defended if independence of others too is guarded and respected.

In the course of the preparations for the sixth summit so far, considerable mention has been made of the democratization of relations inside the movement and of the role of the Coordination Bureau. The sixth summit will have to deal in earnest with both these issues because it is on the degree of the democratization in the movement and the correctly determined role of the Coordination Bureau that the unity and ability to act of the movement depend to a great extent. At its summit in Havana, the nonalined movement should adopt a clear definition of both what it is fighting for and what it is opposed to. This is one of the fundamental preconditions for avoiding different interpretations of the principles of the nonalined policy and their different application in mutual relations and in relations toward others.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE

LD201722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 20 (TANJUG)--Southeast Asia refugees are victims of a combination of historical, economic, political and cultural factors, notes the Belgrade daily POLITIKA today. The paper adds that their future will depend exclusively on how the situation in Southeast Asia is handled. POLITIKA writes that the Geneva conference on refugees, opening today, will be able to do only a part of the job--settle dramatic problems as urgently as possible and open up prospects of survival for the "boat people." "Everything else--and this will doubtless take some time--will depend on the manner of handling the situation in Southeast Asia," says the daily. POLITIKA recalls that over one million Vietnamese, Kampucheans and Laotians have crossed the borders of their countries as refugees over the past four years. It will take some time before it becomes possible to settle the frightening situation of the people who have found no shelter and are staying in camps or on board ships out at sea. The West, with its long-term presence in this region, is at least partly responsible for this situation, notes POLITIKA.

TITO LETTER READ AT RESERVE OFFICERS RALLY IN STIP

AU041740 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Vlado Bojkovski report]

[Excerpt] The concluding manifestation of the traditional ninth rally of the Yugoslav reserve officers, "Brotherhood and Unity 79," was held in Stip today on the occasion of Veterans Day.

A large public meeting was attended by about 10,000 reserve officers from all the republics and provinces and tens of thousands of citizens, veterans and youths from East Macedonia and other parts of the republic, as well as by the delegations of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Reserve Officers Federation and the highest leaders of Macedonia. The meeting was opened by Beno Ruso, president of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian Reserve Officers Federation, after which a letter of greetings sent by President Tito to the traditional ninth rally of the Yugoslav Reserve Officers, "Brotherhood and Unity 79," was read.

"On the occasion of the traditional brotherhood and unity rally I send to you who are attending, and through you to all the reserve officers of Yugoslavia, my cordial greetings and best wishes for the success of this important political manifestation," President Tito says in his letter.

"Your organization as an integral part of the SAWP and the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection engages more and more successfully in cultivating the revolutionary traditions of our National Liberation War, strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities and preserving the freedom and independence of our socialist self-managing community. With your activities in professional military and ideopolitical training of reserve officers, you contribute significantly to the development of a patriotic spirit, consciousness and invincibility of the peoples united in their determination to defend their freedom and independence and of the readiness to defend the achievements of the socialist revolution.

"I am convinced that the members of your organization will work in this way in the future, too, and that they will resolutely oppose anything that may undermine the unity, strength, freedom and independence of the SFRY," President Tito's letter says.

POLITIKA REPORTS SESSION OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM

AU202100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade yesterday under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic.

In view of the election of new members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in accordance with the Presidium's rules of procedure, an internal distribution of duties of the Presidium members was made at the session.

The Presidium discussed and adopted a report on the talks between Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

The session adopted a program of work of the Commission for the LCY History of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and approved the past work on preparing for publication the LCY history and historical documents.

MILKA PLANINC CHAIRS CROAT PRESIDIUM SESSION 20 JULY

LD201750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The Presidium of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee, chaired by Milka Planinc, today discussed the immediate tasks arising from the attitudes and conclusions adopted at the recent sixth session of the Central Committee.

It was agreed to start work preparations for the plenum of the Central Committee due in the early autumn. The session will discuss--as part of the further ideopolitical and organizational development of the Croat League of Communists--the organizational state and the activity and method of work of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee, with particular reference to certain aspects of coordination and to the work of the Central Committee's delegates in the bodies of the sociopolitical leadership at the republican level.

The Presidium appointed Milos Djerba as new secretary of the Expert Service of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee and the Croat League of Communists Statutory Commission. Milos Djerba, hitherto deputy secretary of the Executive Council of the Croat Assembly, is a long-standing sociopolitical worker and active participant in the national liberation struggle from 1952 [as heard]. The outgoing secretary of the Expert Service, Nebojsa Arbutina, has recently left for the post of secretary of the Assembly of the town of Zagreb.

SATELLITE LINK WITH MIDDLE, FAR EAST TO BE COMPLETED BY 1981

LD201956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 20 (TANJUG)--With the completion of a new satellite station in Ivanjica, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, which will be the "Yugoslav ears" over the Indian Ocean via "INTELSAT", Yugoslavia will be able directly to establish automatic telephone and television links with the Middle and Far East countries.

The Yugoslav PTT communications with the Middle and Far East countries were up to now established via third countries.

The new station in Ivanjica is under construction and is to be completed by 1981.

A satellite station already operating in Ivanjica is connected to the Atlantic satellite communications system and maintains 60 active telephone lines and television channels with the countries using the system.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC ACCORD WITH DPRK--Belgrade, July 21 (TANJUG)--A programme of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the fields of health, medical sciences and pharmacy for 1979 and 1980 has been signed here in Belgrade. The document envisages the establishment of direct cooperation between the interested scientific and experts institutions, particularly in the fields of geriatrics, immunology, rehabilitation, genetics, study of medicinal herbs, acupuncture, and others. The document also opens possibilities for the mutual training of doctors-specialists, exchange of scientific and expert publications and other. The programme was signed by Federal Executive Council member and Federal Committee for Labour, Health and Social Welfare President Svetozar Pepovski and Democratic Korea's Minister of Health Pak Myong-pin. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD]

SRI LANKA DELEGATION--Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received a Sri Lanka delegation led by Montague Jayewickreme, minister of public administration and home affairs. The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia as a guest of the Federal Secretariat for Justice and Organization of Federal Administration. In a lengthy and friendly talk views were exchanged on bilateral cooperation in the field of economy, public administration and culture and it was noted that possibilities exist for the further promotion and expansion of this cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

DEPARTING VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received in a farewell visit Francisco Quijada, heretofore ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela to the SFRY, prior to his departure from our country. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

SAWP DELEGATION IN NEW ZEALAND--An SAWP delegation led by Marin Cetinic, vice president of the SAWP Federal Conference, which arrived in New Zealand on the day before yesterday, held talks in Wellington yesterday with representatives of the New Zealand Labor Party, whose guest it is. The delegation met with Jim Anderton and (John Bibrow), respectively chairman and general secretary of the Labor Party, while in the afternoon it was the guest of the leader of the Labor opposition in the New Zealand Parliament. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA--Novi Sad, July 22 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav drainage and irrigation enterprise Dunav-Tisa-Dunav has, as part of its cooperation with developing countries, signed a contract with the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture on consulting and technical assistance. The Yugoslav enterprise will be engaged in promoting farming and cattle-raising in the Cuanza Norte Province which has over 400,000 hectares of pastures and 10,000 hectares of farm land. The value of the arrangement exceeds two million dollars. Dunav-Tisa-Dunav will begin work in Angola in the fall. The university of agriculture and a number of other institutions of Novi Sad (Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) will also be engaged on the projects. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD]

WHEAT PURCHASE IN VOJVODINA--Novi Sad, 10 July--TANJUG--According to the Zitocoop enterprise of Novi Sad, 48,000 carloads of wheat from this year's harvest were purchased in Vojvodina so far. The weight of a hectoliter of wheat is between 60 and 78 kilograms, while the content of moisture is between 13 and 20 percent. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 79 p 16 AU]

CRUDE-OIL-SAVING DEVICE--Skopje, July 13 (TANJUG)--If fully applied to regulate crude-oil burning in Yugoslavia, a new device could save about 500 million dollars for this country, Dr Trpe Grujevski, the inventor of this device, has said in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, southeastern Yugoslavia. His new electro-pneumatic device can save at least 3.5 percent of crude oil and even up to 50 percent of technological vapor in industry. Grujevski's invention has already been tested and has given positive results at several industrial installations all over Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD]

CROAT COMMUNITY PRESIDENT ELECTED--Zagreb--At today's Constituent Assembly of the Croatian Self-Management Interest Community for Culture, Ivan Rakovac, a writer from Pula, was elected president of the Assembly Presidium for a 4-year term. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD]

SERBIAN ISLAMIC REPRESENTATIVE--Pristina--Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, received in Pristina yesterday Hadzi Ismail Haki, president of the Republican Seniority of the Islamic community in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. They discussed the relationship between the state organs and the Islamic community and noted that these relations are very good in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 79 p 6 AU]